Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE.

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"GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH."

PROCLAMATION OF ELECTION.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, WILLIAM M. BONACKER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Cambria, on the **Second Tuesday of October**, BEING THE **10th** DAY of the month, at which time State, District and County officers will be elected as follows:

One person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person, in conjunction with the counties of Blair and Huntingdon, for the office of President Judge.

One person, in conjunction with the counties of Caudfield, Clinton and Elk, for State Senator.

One person for member of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons for Associate Judges of the county of Cambria.

One person for Prothonotary and Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of the county of Cambria.

One person for District Attorney of the county of Cambria.

One person for Treasurer of Cambria county.

One person for County Commissioner of Cambria county.

One person for Director of the Poor and House of Employment of Cambria county.

One person for County Surveyor of Cambria county.

One person for Auditor of Cambria county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny, to meet at the office recently occupied by M. Leavy, Esq., deceased, in the borough of Loretto.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the School House in Mount Aetna's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsano.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at the School House on the farm of Aloysius Swope in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House in Spangler, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows:—1st Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said first Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Henry C. Ludwig, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cambria, to meet at School House No. 2 in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cooperdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the School House in Daniel Conter, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows:—1st Ward, at the Court House, in said Ward; 2d Ward, to meet at Jas. Myers' Hall, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: 1st Ward, at Public School Room No. 5, in said Ward; 2d Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; 3d Ward, at house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Preetts in said Ward; Fifth Ward, at the Public School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Goss, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 4, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet at the house of Wm. A. Hicks, in said township.

The general election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

AND I FURTHER GIVE NOTICE, as in and by the 18th Section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, that all persons excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent of either, who is employed under the Legislative, Judiciary, or Executive Departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, or commissioner of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector or Judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, by the 4th Section of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 8th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in the Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges elected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereafter provided.

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place.—And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless, First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to produce a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act: whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessors, or his right to vote, whether found on said list or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than one nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offense shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offense was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person not by law qualified shall fraudulently vote at any election of this commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector two tickets together, with the intent illegally to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth, approved March 30, 1866:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized to vote by tickets printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough"; and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot-boxes.

AMENDMENT TO U. S. CONSTITUTION.

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

FIRST AND SECOND SECTION OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any state, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any state or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any state, or the laws of any territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 10 OF AN ACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF APRIL 6, A. D. 2870.

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen are entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the Act approved 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An Act further supplemental to the Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this commonwealth.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

I also make known the following Act approved the 2d day of June, 1871, entitled "An Act to authorize a popular vote upon the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania."

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the question of calling a convention to amend the constitution of this commonwealth be submitted to a vote of the people, at a general election to be held on the second Tuesday of October next, the said question to be voted for in manner following, to wit: In counties and cities in which slip ticket voting is authorized by law, votes for and against a convention may be expressed and given upon the ticket headed and endorsed with the word "State," and not otherwise, and the words used shall be "constitutional convention," and underneath "for a convention" or "against a convention"; and in counties or districts in which slip ticket voting shall not be authorized by law, each elector voting upon said question shall cast a separate ballot, endorsed on the outside "constitutional convention," and containing on the inside the words "For a convention" or "Against a convention"; and all votes cast as aforesaid shall be received, counted and returned by the proper election officers and return judges as votes for Governor are received, counted and returned under existing laws.

DUTIES OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventy-sixth section of the Act first aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election in their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one judge from each district, at the *Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg*, on the third day after the day of election, being on FRIDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and then and there to form the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at my office in Ebensburg, this 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth.

Sept. 14.-4t. W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION of PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, July 5th, 1871. } 30.tc.

CAMBRIA COUNTY BONDS.—The Commissioners of Cambria County are now prepared to sell to those desiring the same, the BONDS of said county, in sums of $100, $200 and $500. These Bonds are issued by authority of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county, for the purpose of raising money to build the New County Jail, and pay interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum—said interest being payable semi-annually—and are redeemable at the pleasure of the Commissioners after the **13th day of December, 1874**, and payable the **13th day of September, 1881**.—Coupons are attached to each Bond for the semi-annual instalments of interest.

Parties desiring to invest in this Loan will please call on the Commissioners at their Office in Ebensburg.

Witness our hands this 10th day of April, A. D. 1871.

MAURICE McNAMARA,
JAMES E. NEASON, } Com'rs.
FRANCIS O'FRIEL,
Attest—J. A. KENNEDY, Clerk. (apr.15.-tf.)

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The partnership heretofore existing between Daniel J. Kelly and Simon Sultzbach, of Loretto, in the manufacture of segars, was been this day DISSOLVED BY MUTUAL CONSENT. The books and papers of said firm are in the hands of Daniel J. Kelly, who is authorized to settle the accounts of said firm.

DANIEL KELLY,
SIMON SULTZBACH.

Loretto, Aug. 21, 1871.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Whereas Letters Testamentary to the estate of JACOB KOONTZ, late of Carroll township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to present them in proper shape for settlement.

MAGDALEN KOONTZ, Executrix.
GEORGE SNYDER, Executor.
Carroll Twp., Sept. 7, 1871.-4t.]

FIRST AND LAST NOTICE!—All persons indebted to Dr. WILLIAM LEMMON for professional services are respectfully requested to come forward and settle their accounts without delay. Having recently associated with me Dr. O. PLANK, I am desirous of having my old books closed as soon as possible, and thereby save trouble. WM. LEMMON.

Ebensburg, Sept. 7, 1871.-3t.

STRAY HEIFFER!—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Blacklick township, Cambria county, about the 1st of June last, a one year old BRINDLE HEIFFER, with portions of head and belly white; no ear marks. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law. WILLIAM SIGLEER.

Blacklick Twp., Aug. 24, 1871.-3t.*

T. R. SCANLAN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. All manner of legal business attended to promptly and carefully. Collections a specialty.

HOW TO COLLECT A KISS.

There's a jolly Saxon proverb,
And it's pretty much like this:
That a man is half in heaven
When he has a woman's kiss.
But there's danger in denying,
And the sweetness may forsake it,
So, I tell you, bashful lover,
If you want a kiss,
Why, take it.

Never let another fellow
Steal a march on you in this;
Never let a laughing maiden
See you spoiling for a kiss.
There's a royal way to kissing,
And the jolly ones who make it
Have a motto that is winning,
If you want a kiss,
Why, take it.

Any fool may face a cannon,
Any booby wear a crown;
But a man must win a woman
If he'd have her for his own.
Would you have the golden apple,
You must find the tree and shake it,
And if the thing is worth the having,
And you want a kiss,
Why, take it.

Who would burn upon a desert
With a forest smiling by?
Who would give his sunny summer
For a bleak and wintry sky?
Oh! I tell you there is magic,
And you cannot, cannot break it,
For the sweetest part of living,
Is to want a kiss,
And take it.

YORK, July 19, 1871. L. M. NOBLE.

—New York Journal of the Telegraph.

STORY OF A CARPET-BAG.

With Some Account of Its Loyal Owner's Miscellaneous Operations.

BY CASPER CRANK.

Heigh-ho! How time does fly! This is the year 1873, and I am twelve years old—a pretty good age for a carpet-bag. I was spick-and-span new, as they used to say where I was made, when the great war between the North and South broke out, but I have been knocked about so much since that time that poor Emanuel Absalom Stryker would hardly recognize me now. Emanuel has been dead this year past, and I am sometimes greatly concerned about his present residence.

HIS FIRST MISFORTUNE.

He was my owner, and a very clever man—very clever indeed, but unfortunate. It was his fate to be misunderstood and persecuted everywhere. I remember as well as yesterday when Emanuel bought me, and I became his close and constant companion.—He was a Sunday-school teacher then, somewhere in Massachusetts (I am not sure about the name of the place, but it was not far from Boston), and he had a pleasant way that made the young people like him very much. But his misfortune attacked him even there and got him into trouble. The Sunday-school had a fund, of which he was treasurer, and somebody discovered that the money had disappeared. There was a good deal of talk about arresting Emanuel, and the matter went so far that, to prevent the shame and inconvenience of being made a prisoner, he put a few things into me one night and started off by a late train, with such strange whiskers and goggles on his face that his own mother would not have known him.

EMANUEL APPEARS IN WASHINGTON.

We arrived in Washington in a couple of days, and Emanuel opened me and took out a paper collar, which he put on, and then went out and was gone for some time. When he came back he looked pleased, and I heard him say to the landlord that he had got an appointment. I did not understand this, but after awhile, when Emanuel began to put a lot of greenbacks into me every night, I began to see through it. He was very careful of me then, and kept me on the upper shelf of the closet; and every time I heard him speak he was saying something about infernal rebels, and the Union, and loyal men, and his whole soul seemed to be wrapped up in the good cause, as he called it.—When we had been a few months in Washington, something happened that obliged Emanuel to give up his appointment (I think it was called an irregularity), but as he had put a good lot of greenbacks into me he did not appear to be sorry.

AT THE FRONT AS A SUTLER.

The next thing I remember was that Emanuel was clerk for a sutler at the front, and that he used me as a pillow every night. After awhile he made some complaint about the sutler to the provost-marshal and had him sent away, and then he got the sutlership himself. Everything appeared to be prospering with him, and he was making money fast till it was discovered that a lot of counterfeits had got into the camp. When this discovery was made Emanuel was very much disturbed, and his state of mind became worse and worse, the provost-marshal put him under arrest. The upshot of the matter was that the provost-marshal had poor Emanuel put out of the lines, after confiscating everything he had except me. Emanuel did not like to go back to Washington, so he hung around on the outskirts of the army till another sutler employed him, and then we were settled again. We remained there till the war came to an end, and though Emanuel's employer often said he wasn't making near so much as he should, Emanuel himself got along so well that when the business was broken up he had more greenbacks put away than when the provost-marshal sent him out of the lines. It was none of my business how they accumulated so fast, and I do not mean to cast any stain upon his memory now by repeating what I had heard some people say on the subject.

PROTECTING THE "LOYAL MILLIONS."

When the soldiers went home, Emanuel took me in his hand and started further South. We brought up for awhile at a pleasant village, where my owner got a situation as clerk in a provost marshal's office—not the same marshal, though, that we had known before. Emanuel's principal business there was attending to the colored people (the marshal was not a temperate man, and most of his duties fell to Emanuel); and while he took a great interest in these poor creatures, and cautioned them against allowing their enemies—the white people who had provided for them before—to exercise any influence over them, he always charged them whatever money they happened to have about them for the information he gave. He was acting for the government, he said, and the money would have to be sent to the Treasury in Washington; but he put it into me every night and he was so busy next day that he forgot to send it away. But the old misfortune came on him again. A cunning old negro, who suspected that something was going wrong, made a statement to a sort of inspecting officer that led to Emanuel's losing his place, and we soon were on our travels once more.

EMANUEL AS A POSTMASTER.

It was a bold step my master took next. He went straight back to Washington, taking me along in his hand, and called on several members of Congress, representing to them that he had been loyal all along, and asking them to get him an appointment as postmaster. One of the arguments he used was that he could help the party a good deal in the South, and this had so much effect that in a few days he received the appointment for a town not far from the village we had just left. We went to the place immediately, and Emanuel took charge of the post-office. He had always a passion for studying writing, and he used to sit up quite late at night opening letters, with me at his side, and while he was examining the handwriting any money that was in the letters would drop into me, and he always forgot to put it back when he was folding up the letters after reading them. This turned out very unfortunate at last, for so many complaints were made at the headquarters in Washington that Emanuel was notified to turn over the office to a successor. Then we were adrift once more, and Emanuel had to look about for something else. But he was a man of great resources, and it was not long before he was actively at work again.

FOUR—ELEVEN—FORTY-FOUR.

He took me to another county and set up a policy-shop in a place that had a large colored population. The business throve finely, for Emanuel gave great accounts of the fortunes that had been made by taking chances in his lottery, though I had never known him to do anything in that line before, and the colored people kept crowding in all the time to give him money and get numbers. He started a Sunday-school for them, too, and preached to them sometimes, and it was really a great pleasure to see him taking so much interest in those unfortunate people. Well, after a while they began asking when the chances would be drawn, and Emanuel kept putting them off and putting them off, till at last the authorities of the place, who were all rebels, he said, took the matter up and gave notice that they were going to investigate it. When Emanuel heard that he seemed to be uneasy, and, putting all the money he had received from the colored people into me, and also a few collars and some other little things, he left the place that night, and was nearly a hundred miles away next morning. We never saw the policy-shop after that, and I don't know what became of it.

HE GETS MARRIED AND LEVANTS.

At that time Emanuel was about thirty-five years of age, and a pretty smart looking fellow he was, too. The place we stopped at after retiring from the policy business had a Freedmen's Bureau School, with a good-looking young woman teacher, and Emanuel made her acquaintance very soon, and spent a great deal of his time talking to her in the school-room, and helping her to instil moral principles into the young colored people she had charge of. Finally he asked her to marry him, and she did, and they seemed to get along very nicely for a few weeks. The young woman had saved some money, and she gave it to Emanuel to take care of, and when she asked him to let her have some to pay for a new dress, he said she must not be extravagant, and refused to give her any. She got very angry at that, and raised a storm in the house, and the end of it was that Emanuel knocked her down, and then left the place immediately, taking me along in his hand as usual. But he had carried his point about economy, for the school-teacher didn't get any of the money he was taking care of for her.

A NEWSPAPER AND SOME TROUBLE.

We brought up in another State this time, and after looking around for a while, Emanuel made up his mind to start a newspaper. The only drawback to the success of this enterprise was the fact that the white people wouldn't read the paper and the colored people couldn't. But by telling the latter that they could never be voters unless they subscribed to a newspaper like the one he was publishing, Emanuel got enough money from them in subscription to keep the office going for a few months, and in the meantime he made arrangements to run for the Legislature. He had also been appointed registrar in the district, and he found no trouble in fixing things so that, when the election took place, he had a large majority of the votes. But he never took a seat in the Legislature; the old misfortune followed him, and trouble came upon him again. He was just about to marry the teacher in the Freedmen's Bureau School when the other teacher arrived very suddenly, and told a story that caused Emanuel to pack up his collars and socks and leave by the next train It was very hard to be knocked about in this way, but it seems he couldn't help it.

CARING FOR THE LOYAL MILLIONS AGAIN.

Well, after wandering here and there for a while, Emanuel got another chance at last. He had noticed, and I afterwards heard him talking about it, that a great many of the colored people found it hard to get along, and he decided to help them by getting up a plan for transporting three or four hundred of them to a place in the North where they would be sure of getting work at good wages. So he called several meetings, and laid the matter before them in such bright colors that they were all very much pleased, and then he went around and collected all the money they could scrape up to pay for their transportation to the place in the North. It was hardly enough—only about $1,000 altogether—but he said he was willing to pay the difference himself, and they could refund it to him when they got work, and with the money in his pocket he went to see the railroad agent and make the necessary arrangements. He took me with him, as he always did when going anywhere, and when we got to the depot he stepped on a train that happened to be there, just to see how it was furnished, I suppose. But the same old luck followed him, for while we were on the train, and before Emanuel had a chance to see the agent, what did it do but start off! and there we were! It was late at night when the train stopped, and there was no way to go back to the place we started from.

EMANUEL'S DEBUT AS A PARSON.

But Emanuel bore his disappointment manfully, and traveled some distance away from the station next day. I think the reason of this was that a man who knew him in the Sunday-school near Boston was settled in some sort of business at the station, but at any rate we got away next day, and brought up at a place where there was another Freedmen's Bureau School, but no church. Emanuel set to work at once to get up a church for the colored people, and soon raised enough money among them to build a small one. Then he took charge of it himself as minister, and preached beautiful sermons in it every Sunday. During the week he used it as a sort of grocery store, but the colored people didn't object to this, for it was in the original bargain. He sold things to these people on monthly credit, and there used to be a great deal of wrangling when the time for settling came round, for the customers didn't think they owed so much. But they knew nothing about figures, and besides, Emanuel was their minister, and of course he had a great deal of good spiritual influence over them, so the little differences would be settled up at last, and everything would go pleasantly and smoothly again.

ANOTHER WIFE AND AN OFFICE.

I had a good deal of rest here, for Emanuel was getting on so nicely that he didn't care to leave, and after awhile, when the colored people round about got to know him pretty well, he ran for the Legislature and was elected. About this time, too, he made up his mind to get married to a light complexioned girl, but as there was no other minister around to marry them, and Emanuel could not very well perform the ceremony himself, he just married the girl without any ceremony. Then he went away to the Legislature and was gone a few months, and when he came back he had more money than ever before. He had a lot of bonds, too—railroad bonds I think they were—and some other sort of securities, and I was very glad to see that fortune was smiling on him at last.

But there were some bad white people in the place, and they were so envious of Emanuel that some one started a story that the light-complexioned colored girl was not his wife at all. Then they got up a crowd to scare himself and his wife away, but when the crowd went to his house they found a lot of soldiers there, and the soldiers fired at them, wounding several, and the attempt to make my owner leave the place was abandoned. He tried to get elected to the Legislature again, but didn't succeed, and as he had given up preaching in the meantime, there was a good deal of spare time on his hands. After another while, though, he got an appointment as

A REVENUE COLLECTOR,

and that kept him busy again. The people didn't like to pay any revenue, and they often said it was outrageous to make men pay taxes who were not allowed to vote, but Emanuel quoted the law at them, and spoke about soldiers and the government, and got the money out of them at last. At this time, too, he formed some sort of connection with a firm in New York, and received letters and small packages from it which he was careful not to let any one see after he got them. I never knew exactly what they contained, but after awhile a detective came into the neighborhood to find out something about counterfeit greenbacks, and he had a long talk with Emanuel one night, and received a lot of money from him, and then went away. There was no talk about counterfeit greenbacks around there after that, though I am sure I never could understand what connection the talk between Emanuel and the detective could have with that matter.

THAT CONFOUNDED WOMAN AGAIN.

Well, everything went on nicely for several months more, till one day a woman came into the office and raised a dreadful row. It was the same woman that had given him some money to take care of after he had married her, and she said she was his lawful wife and would have him arrested. But Emanuel was too smart for her. He went and swore she was an imposter, who wanted to extort money from him, and then she was arrested herself. I don't know how the affair was managed, but she was released pretty soon by a colored judge who was very friendly with Emanuel, and went from the place after Emanuel had given her some money. We didn't see her again for a long time, and I think Emanuel didn't want to see her any more.

HE BECOMES A POWER IN THE LAND.

We had now been in this place nearly three years and Emanuel was not arrested once. Indeed, he had become a very popular and influential man, especially among the colored people, and I often heard him say to himself that he might be Governor of the State yet; for he was ambitious and kept pushing ahead all the time. He had been to a convention at Chicago and voted for the man that saved the country—as he was in the habit of saying—for President; and he was a President himself of a Union League Club, which met in his office—the same one that he collected his revenue in. Good luck seemed to be helping him right on, and the misfortunes of the earlier times appeared to be all past.

By-and-by the time for electing a member of Congress came around, and the nominating convention met in the revenue office and made Emanuel the regular candidate. Then he got a number of his friends appointed inspectors, and so on, and after that he got a great quantity of tickets printed. They were just like the tickets that the other candidate—the rebel one—had got printed, with the same colors and letters, and when election day came his friends had plenty of these tickets in their hands. Of course there was no trouble in getting the intelligent colored people to vote the right way, but there was a good many of the other sort, and if these were not watched they might vote so as to bring on another rebellion immediately. So when they came to the polls Emanuel's friends asked them for their tickets, just to look and see if they were right, and handed them back the tickets with Emanuel's name on. The colored people didn't notice any difference, and, as Emanuel said, it was all for a good cause anyway. He was elected to Congress by the largest majority ever given in that district, and in a speech to his colored fellow-citizens he said they had nobly vindicated their right to the ballot and the title of freemen.

LUCK TURNING—EMANUEL RESIGNS.

Soon after the election Emanuel resigned his office as collector and went to Washington, leaving the light-complexioned girl and myself behind. He was gone about two months when the rebel newspapers began to say a great deal about selling cadetships, and they published Emanuel's name among others in a list of members of Congress accused of doing this. But he had never done anything of the sort. The cadet that he appointed never gave Emanuel a dollar. I was present when the arrangement was made, and I distinctly remember that the money was given to another person. But Emanuel, who was a very sensitive man, got so indignant at the charge that he resigned his seat at once and returned. He said he would scorn to sit in the same House with men who insulted him, and at any rate he thought there might be as good chances out of Congress as in it.

THE CONSEQUENCE OF TOO MUCH MARRIAGE.

But from that time forward fate worked hard against him. The first blow came so suddenly that he was quite unprepared for it, and it almost broke his heart. Though he had been only a short time in Washington, he had got married there and it seems that the other wife found out all about it.—She must have been told by some of Emanuel's rebel enemies who wanted to get him into trouble. Well, at any rate she had him arrested for bigamy, and as there were plenty of witnesses he was convicted very easily, and sentenced to a long imprisonment. I never saw the poor man so crushed and unhappy as he was the day they cut off his hair, and set him to work pegging shoes among a lot of common, miserable convicts. But the President had not forgotten that Emanuel voted for him in Chicago, and one day a pardon came to the prison, and he was set free. After that he hung around the old place for a while, but he had no encouragement to remain. Somehow the colored people were not so friendly as they had been before, and Emanuel said the rebels (he always spoke of the native white people as rebels) had been poisoning their minds against him.

WHAT I KNOW ABOUT FARMING.

If I remember right, that was in 1870.—Emanuel still had a few hundred dollars, and finding that there wasn't much chance to get along where these rebels were he gathered up a few things and put them into me, and then started away from the place. We stopped about fifty miles off, and, as Emanuel's spirit was greatly broken down, he decided to try farming. So he bought a few acres, spending nearly all his money on them, and as he had never worked a farm before, he got out a lot of papers that had articles in them about farming, written by a great agriculturist named Greeley, and began to sit up all night studying the articles.—Well, after studying as much as he thought necessary he began to work the farm, but everything seemed to go wrong. He was particular to do everything just as the papers said he should, and when the neighbors saw what he was doing they said he must have got loose from a lunatic asylum, and would not come near him. But he kept working on, and working on, and everything kept getting worse and worse, till at last he had to give up the farm altogether, and then in a fit of rage off he went and burned all the papers and swore awfully about the author of the articles that had ruined him.

SCENE LAST—ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.

He had only one hope now. Time had worn on, and it was the fall of 1872, when he made up his mind to go to Washington once more. His old friend Gen. Grant had been renominated for President, and Emanuel felt sure he would be elected, and he thought for the sake of old times the President might give him some sort of an office. As he had very little money he had to make his way to Washington by stealing rides on the trains till the conductors put him off, so he was some time making the journey.—But, unfortunately, when he got to the White House it was known everywhere that Gen. Grant had been defeated. Emanuel met the President coming out and spoke to him, but the President told one of his officers to turn that beggar out of the house at once. That was the last feather. Emanuel's heart sank, and a chill came over him, and then he walked straight down to the Potomac and drowned himself. Poor fellow! I wonder where he is now.—*World.*

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, : SEPT. 23, 1871.

THE Radical papers are just now boasting loudly but foolishly over the Maine election. Maine is a confirmed Radical State, and to look for any other result than the success of the Radical ticket would be to expect that the sky would rain larks. A verdant countryman was once very much surprised by being told that the Dutch had taken Holland. So will political greenhorns stand aghast when they bear that the Radicals have carried Maine.

THE New Jersey Democratic State Convention, which met at Trenton on the 18th instant, nominated Hon. JOEL PARKER for Governor on the first ballot. Mr. Parker served one term as Governor of his State, from 1863 to 1866, with great honor and distinction. The names of several of the most prominent and distinguished Democrats in the State who sought the nomination were before the convention, but the preference for Mr. PARKER was so decided and so generally expressed, notwithstanding the fact that he was not a candidate and had written a letter to the convention declining to permit his name to be used, that the convention overruled his wish and nominated him by acclamation amidst the most unbounded applause. His triumphant election does not admit of a reasonable doubt.

THE usual October raid into this State will be made by the Pennsylvania clerks employed in the various Departments at Washington, for the purpose of voting at the approaching election. The section of the Registry law of 1869, under which these patriotic clerks intend to vote, would be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, if a proper case were before it. Until it is so pronounced, however, it must be obeyed. The section referred to confers the right of suffrage upon those only "*who do not vote where thus employed.*" At the election held in Washington last May for Governor, members of the lower branch of the Legislature, and member of Congress for the District of Columbia, it was asserted after the election that the radical election officers in that city permitted all the clerks to vote who offered to do so. Wherever, therefore, one of these carpet-bag officials offers to vote in this State, he should be made to swear that he has not voted in the District of Columbia. The pains and penalties of a violation of our election law might possibly cool the anxiety of these gentlemen for a radical triumph in this State. At all events, it is the only way to test their right to vote under the law of 1869 by which they claim to exercise that privilege.

Monsieur Tonson Come Again.

Solomon in the plentitude of his wisdom declared that there was nothing new under the sun. However true this may have been during the reign of that old fogy King of Israel, it is manifestly not applicable to the progressive spirit of the nineteenth century, and especially in our own State. We believe it was the illustrious Sam Patch, who flourished a few centuries after Solomon had "gone where the woodbine twineth," who expressed the sage opinion that "*somethings* could be done as well as *others*," and herein Samuel showed that he knew more than Solomon ever dreamed of in his philosophy. John W. Geary is a disciple of the Sam Patch school.

The Act of Assembly establishing the District Court of Cambria county was passed on the 13th of April, 1869. On the 7th of February, 1871, the Supreme Court decided that, under the provisions of the Constitution, Judge Taylor and his Associates could not legally act as Judges of said Court. The effect of this decision, while it did not invalidate the original act *in toto*, emasculated it of its very essence by depriving the Court of the necessary Judges to preside over it. In other words, it substantially abolished it. The Attorney General of the State, F. C. Brewster, was the sole agent in instituting the proceeding against the judges of the District Court which resulted in the decision referred to. To remedy the difficulty, a supplement to the original act was passed during the last session of the Legislature. On the 17th of February, 1871, Geary *vetoed* this supplement, giving his reasons for doing so at length, and "*earnestly recommended*" the Legislature to *repeal* the original act. Since the date of this veto, several members of the Johnstown Bar, and other citizens of the same place, have importuned Gov. Geary on different occasions to breathe new life into the defunct District Court by appointing the necessary Judges to hold it. He stubbornly refused, and appealing to and reaffirming the views expressed in his veto message, (written by his Attorney General,) declared that he would never stultify himself by so doing. But Geary and Brewster have suddenly seen the evil of their ways, and have magnanimously consented to rehabilitate the District Court and thus put the machine once more in running order. For that purpose the Governor on last Tuesday telegraphed to Capt. Bonacker, the Sheriff of the county, stating that on the opinion of the Attorney General, he would immediately appoint Judges of the District Court, and directing him to publish his proclamation for the election, on the second Tuesday of October, of Judges for the same. How perfectly in keeping with John W. Geary's notorious and shameless duplicity is all this backing and filling. It is Geary all over and nothing else.

We wish it understood that we are making no opposition to the District Court *per se*. Whether it is to be, or not to be, is a question of supreme indifference to the people of this section of the county, and only concerns those embraced within its own jurisdiction. We have simply referred to the matter at some length to make it intelligible to our readers, and to expose Geary's double dealing and dissimulation in relation to it. We could not do less. He has once more committed a plain act of self-stultification and become the subject of infinite jest, if not of deserved ridicule, even among the most ardent friends of the District Court.

A Libel on Gen. Hancock.

We took occasion some time ago in repelling a vile accusation against the personal character of Gen. M'Candless, made by the Hollidaysburg *Register*, to refer to an unfortunate propensity so often manifested of late by the editor of that journal. The French in their own peculiarly polite way style it "*inexactness*," while in our own pure and vigorous Saxon it is familiarly termed "*giant lying*." In an editorial article in last week's issue of that paper, in reference to the announcement of the Hollidaysburg *Standard* in favor of the nomination of Gen. Hancock as the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, the following language is used;

"In the next place, he had charge of the execution of Mrs. Surratt and of course good party Democrats will not help to elect a person who was guilty of helping to hang 'this innocent woman!'"

The idea intended to be conveyed in the above paragraph is, that General Hancock was *personally* concerned in the execution of Mrs. Surratt. Now, mark how plain a tale will put this slander down. When the persons implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln, as well as Payne, who attempted the life of Mr. Seward, were arrested, the Attorney General of the United States, being called upon by Pres't Johnson, filed his opinion in the Department of State that the prisoners were properly triable before a military commission. Upon the filing of this opinion, Gen. William A. Nichols was ordered to detail *nine* military officers to act as a commission to try the prisoners. That order was executed and Major General David Hunter was the President of the Military Court. This court sentenced Harrold, Atzerott, Payne and Mrs. Surratt to death. President Johnson approved the finding, and gave the order for their execution. Gen. Hancock was not a member of the court—he did not order it, nor did he detail its members or officers. The President's order commanding the execution was addressed to him simply as the commanding officer of the Middle Military District, and that order was transmitted to Gen. John F. Hantraft, special Provost Marshal General, *and now the Radical Auditor General of Pennsylvania, who had been appointed by the President to attend upon the commission and to execute its mandates.*

This is a plain history of that transaction, and the persistent and malicious efforts of the Radical press to misrepresent the connection of Gen. Hancock with the tragic fate of the unfortunate Mrs. Surratt only show how much he is feared as a Presidential candidate. Gen. Hancock had no more agency in the military murder of Mrs. Surratt than he had with the hanging of old John Brown. If we had access to the files of the paper published by the editor of the *Register* in 1865, when Mrs. Surratt was hung, it would reveal the fact that he was jubilant over the deep damnation of her taking off, and that he sanctioned her murder as a just sacrifice on the altar of loyalty, a species of counterfeit and spurious patriotism which then dominated the country. This loyal hypocrite now professes a mock sympathy for Mrs Surratt and knowingly and deliberately falsifies history by publishing a foul libel on Gen. Hancock when he asserts that he "was guilty of helping to hang 'this innocent woman.'" Could duplicity and falsehood assume a bolder or more brazen front?

Greeley on Grant.

Horace Greeley is admitted to be the ablest and most influential Radical editor in the country. His opinions therefore on the political future of his party are just now attracting more than ordinary attention, and will continue to be regarded with general interest until the meeting of the Radical National Convention. It is well known that he is opposed to Grant's renomination, and has recently published an exhaustive article in the *Galaxy* in favor of the *one term* principle, which is intended of course to operate against Grant's prospects and if possible forestal them in the Republican National Convention. Mr. Greeley has lately been visiting the North-Western States, delivering agricultural addresses in Wisconsin and Minnesota, and has been occasionally *interviewed* in reference to the present and future political prospects of the party of which he is an acknowledged leader. When he was in Chicago he had a conference with John Wentworth of Illinois and Mr. Grinnell of Iowa, both prominent members of the Radical party, in which he used the following severe but sensible language regarding our "Second Washington" and his total unfitness for the Presidency:

"*If we nominate* GRANT, *we shall certainly be defeated. The public will stand no more horse-jockey and present-taking Presidents. We have had enough of them. I tell you, gentlemen, we must take a new departure, and I can assure you that we of the East are determined that it shall be done. I have been rather quiet about it so far, but I want everybody to understand what I think. When we take hold of* GRANT *it will not be with silk gloves on our hands. It has got to be done. We must throw* GRANT *overboard or we shall be defeated.*"

"All I want is to have a good man nominated, who if elected will consent to give up the office at the end of his term. Besides, I want to nominate *a man who if elected will elevate the office to where it was in former days; a man who will not take presents or use the military or his office-holders to advance his own aspirations for a second term*, and in the meantime neglect the interests of those whose ruler he is. Besides, I want a man who is above mere pleasure-hunting; a man who will not dawdle away one-fourth of his term amid the follies and frivolities of a watering place; and one who, when called upon for an expression of his views on political and other subjects of national interest, can give them in clear, comprehensive language. That's the kind of a man the people want, and that's the kind of a man we haven't got now."

The Need of a Government Hotel

Some weeks since, we suggested to Congress the propriety of preparing, at a suitable locality near the national capital, an asylum for the benefit of the disabled Presidents, who might be overcome with the heat of the weather or excess of emotion during the summer months. This would do away with the necessity of those frequent trips to and long stays at Long Branch, which monopolized the time and depleted the exchequer of his excellency the past season; while "the best government in the world" would then be so close to Washington, that it might rush into the city whenever a hostile Ku-klux damned the constitution on the banks of the Santee, or an indignant Indian sounded a war-whoop among the glens of the Sierra Nevada. As affairs now stand, the centre and soul of our beloved country is perambulating over the sands of the seashore, when his presence is needed at the executive mansion, and we present the ludicrous spectacle of a great nation with its head in one place and its body in another.

The suggestion alluded to, however, contemplated accommodations only for the President of the United States, his family and guests, for we were not then aware that each and every member of the cabinet was in such excessive delicate health that a prolonged residence in Washington could not be thought of. This is apparently the case, for our dispatches of yesterday inform us that the government in all its power, prestige and majesty now walks about clad in the garments of Rear Admiral James Alden—the naval representative of a wandering and scattered administration. Robeson, the gallant sailor, has vanished into rural solitudes; likewise Fish, the piscatorial diplomat; Akerman, the stump orator; Belknap, the hero of a hundred battles on paper; Cresswell, the chivalric manipulator of mail facilities; Boutwell, the inventor of syndicates; and Delano, who presides over the mysteries of the interior. All, all are gone, and on the broad, nautical shoulders of Alden rests the tremendous burden of the Union, liable to be capsized by a sudden squall.

We submit that this will not do. Scott, Morton, Wallace and their friends—all honorable men—tell us that the country is in a most critical condition, ready at any moment to lapse into eternal smash. Not a loyal hen roost in the south, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, that is not threatened with invasion by the Ku klux; not an intelligent brother of the colored pursuasion in the same section who may not be hung, drawn and quartered by said Ku-klux before the going down of the sun; not a patriotic carpet-bagger who may not be robbed of his hard earnings and driven an exile from the home of his adoption by masked ruffians in league with the devil and Jeff Davis; not a man, woman, or child in the whole land who may not be suddenly swallowed up in the vortex of a "new rebellion." And the only bulwark against these terrible calamities is Alden, a jolly sea-dog, perfectly at home on board a ship of war, and a perfect land lubber at the helm of the ship of state.

Congress must take measures to prevent the occurrence of such an awkward dilemma. A grand government hotel must be built on the banks of the Potomac, or the shores of Chesapeake bay, for the accommodation of the President and his cabinet, where the hub and spokes of the administration wheel may recuperate their exhausted energies in the sweet summer time, and yet continue to revolve in the line of official duty.

England has Windsor, Osborne and Balmoral, where Victoria and her royal progeny enjoy a dignified retirement; cannot the universal Yankee nation afford at least one Hail Columbia Castle for the delectation of our chosen sovereigns? Of course—therefore let it be so ordered.—*St. Louis Republican.*

THE REGISTRY LAW.

What must be Done in Order to Vote.

To the Voters of Pennsylvania: Your attention is directed to the following explanation of the registry law. Read it carefully, in order to ascertain what is your duty in the premises, and then see that your names are placed upon the assessor's lists.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS

will see that the republican legislature has imposed *additional duties* upon them. Let them comply fully with the law, in order that they may vote for the party which has always stood by them.

EXAMINE THE ASSESSOR'S LISTS,

One of which is posted on the house where the election is to be held, and the other is in the assessor's hands. You have a right to examine them free of charge.

These lists should contain your name, and the names of all other qualified voters in the district; they should state if you are a house keeper, the number of your house; the street it fronts on; your occupation, if you board, where and with whom you board; if you work for another, your employer's name; and opposite your name should be written the word "voter."

If you have been naturalized, there will also appear the letter "N." If you have merely declared your intention to become a citizen, the letters "D. I."

If you are between twenty-one and twenty-two years old, the word "age." If you have removed in the district since the last election, the letter "R." will appear opposite your name.

Make it your personal duty to see that your name is on the list.

Do not trust this matter to any one else.

HOW TO GET REGISTERED.

If you find your name is not on the list, *go yourself* to the assessor, and make your claim to be put on. He is bound to add your name. He cannot question your right. You need not discuss the matter with him, your "claim" is enough. Give him also your precise residence, occupation, etc. He will mark "C. V." opposite your name.

ATTEND TO THIS AT ONCE.

If you delay until within ten days of the election, you may lose your vote.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

You must show your "papers" to the assessor, in order to get your names registered.

If you intend to take out your "last papers" before the election, you must show your "first papers" to the assessor.

See that your names are on the list.

Those of you who do not need to have "first papers" and intend to be naturalized before the election, should get naturalized first, *immediately;* and go to the assessor with your papers.

All naturalized citizens must take their papers with them to the polls, unless they have been voting for ten years in the same district.

You must take your "papers" with you when you vote, even if your name is on the list.

Do not forget this, or your enemies will deprive you of your vote.

TAXES.

The law in relation to the payment of taxes is unchanged. If you have paid neither a state or county tax, assessed *within two years, do it without delay.*

Take your last tax receipt with you to the polls.

Do not delay registering or paying your taxes; attend to the matter *now*, for fear something may prevent hereafter.

Uncle Sam Mulcted to the Tune of $500,000.

Major J. L. Hodges, Quartermaster U. S. A., in Limbo—Heaviest Defalcation Ever Made Against the Government.

WASHINGTON, September 13.—Major J. L. Hodges, United States quartermaster, was arrested here yesterday charged with being a defaulter to the government to the amount of half a million dollars. The exact sum cannot be ascertained, but the treasury officials say that it is the heaviest defalcation ever made against the government. The agents of the department have been to all the banks here to find out if Hodges had any money on deposit. It is believed that Hodges lost this vast amount of money by speculating in Wall street. The matter creates much excitement in treasury and army circles.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

Major John Hodges, the defaulting paymaster, was arrested here last evening and sent to Fort M'Henry, with directions to the commandment to place him in solitary confinement with a sentinel to guard his cell. Major Hodges is a well-citizen of Washington, and is a native of Pennsylvania, from which state he entered as a volunteer in the army in 1871. He was appointed to the regular army with the rank of major in January, 1867. He has heretofore enjoyed an excellent reputation, and at the paymaster general's office was regarded as a thoroughly honest gentleman, and an accomplished scholar and accountant. On account of his extraordinary qualifications the paymaster general in 1863 detained him for duty in his office, employing him in adjusting the irregular accounts of other paymasters and on special service until two years since when he was assigned as paymaster of bounty certificates of the second auditor's office. This was a highly responsible position, the payments sometimes amounting to $500,000 per month. The paymaster general asserts that he placed the most implicit confidence in his integrity. On Thursday last the paymaster general discovered erroneous charges in the returns of Major Hodges, and by letter requested him to explain it. This he failed to do, when General Brice peremptorily ordered him to close his accounts on Monday last. Next day (Sunday) Gen. Brice received a letter from Hodges containing a full confession of his guilt, and stating that he had been making fraudulent returns and statements since 1866, and that the money thus obtained had been spent in gold stock and gambling in New York. He mentioned in the letter the name of one firm who knew that the money he sent them for investment belonged to the government, and concluded by stating that he was ready to turn over all his property, personal and real, amounting to something like $50,000. He expressed contrition for the crime, and implored to be leniently dealt with. Hodges' father was formerly assistant secretary of the treasury. The defaulter is a nephew of Prof. Hodges, of Princeton, New Jersey. There are several parties here who knew of Hodges' enormous Wall street speculations two years since, but thinking it was all right they made no mention of the fact. He has been known to lose from $100,000 to $150,000 per day. The *Evening Star* places the defalcation at $500,000, but is believed by the officials to exceed a million.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—Certain radical newspapers in this State of the baser sort have renewed the attempt to minufacture knownothing capital against the brave and gallant M'CANDLESS by charging that he recommended a Catholic preist for chaplain of his regiment in the war. QUAY, of the Beaver *Radical*, is one of the last who have taken up this charge, and in doing so, he fixes the estimate which should be placed on his liberality and good sense. In regard to the truth of the statement we have not taken the pains to inquire, but we should expect just such action from a generous soldier like General M'CANDLESS. Although raised a Protestant, he has none of the narrowness and bigotry which these petty assailants exhibit in their denunciation of him; but he respected the religious faith of all who fought for the cause of his country, whether Catholic, Jew or Presbyterian. Had QUAY taken an active part in the war, and made himself familiar with the scenes of battle, he would be able to recall many instances of the devotion, humanity and Christian zeal of the Catholic chaplains. But QUAY was a home-guard.

This effort to make party capital out of the appointment of a Catholic chaplain is most unmanly and unjust. Had the *State Journal* or QUAY'S *Beaver Radical*, or any other newspaper, denounced General McCANDLESS during the progress of the war for recommending a Catholic priest for chaplain, or Governor CURTIN for making the appointment, it would have been necessary only to have called the attention of Secretary STANTON to their case. The editors would have been packed off to Fort M'Henry, or Fort Lafayette without ceremony to cool their heels and learn wisdom. They would have been arrested and tried for discouraging enlistments. Not their most blatant protestations of a spurious loyalty would have saved them.—That was the time when Archbishop HUGHES volunteered to represent the cause of people of the north among the Catholics of Europe. It was the time when the appeal of an imperiled country to her citizens of every creed and race drowned out the voice of thousands of such cicalas as the Beaver *Radical*. But now the wars are over. There is no further need of Catholic priests or Irish soldiers, and these Know Nothing grasshoppers can be heard under every hedge. No longer under apprehension of arrest from the rebels, they can indulge their bigotry and malignity to their hearts' content, and denounce General M'CANDLESS without stint for recommending, and Governor CURTIN for appointing, a Catholic clergyman to a regimental chaplaincy.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

THE CHAMPION FAMILY.—We have been disposed to ridicule the fears of philanthropic British statesman which led them to devise means for regulating the increase of population. That was before the enormous posibilities of reproduction were fully known to us. On the authority of a census marshal there lives or exists in Ohio a couple who have barely turned a double score, and yet their oldest child is a young man of 22. Two years his after birth twins gladdened the parents' hearts. Six years later still, more twins. In the intervals seven children were born. Syrenicus and Rebecca had scarcely reached the tender age of 2 before twins number four were brought upon the stage. Between the birth of couplets each time several lonely single sojourners in the "wale" made their appearance. At no time has the house been without some of Tupper's "well springs" in all stages of development, and now, at the age of 42, this man has 18 children to cluster around his fireside, and it is about time for more twins.

A DISPATCH to the *World* from Santa Fe, dated Sept. 11th, says the Democrats of New Mexico have won a great victory at the late election. The Democratic candidate for Congress, Gallegos, was elected over his Radical opponent, Chaves, by *twenty-six hundred* majority. The Legislature is also Democratic. Two years ago the Radical majority was eighteen hundred.

News and Political Items.

—A thrifty citizen of Lewistown, Me, saved a dollar the other day by unscrewing and returning the handles of his wife's coffin.

—The inventor of the stem-winding attachment to watches, Mr. Rothfelder, committed suicide in New York, Sunday night.

—Three colored men were hung in St. James' parish, Louisiana, on Saturday, for having committed a murder on the 10th day of last May.

—A little boy, aged 7 years, belonging to the strong woman of O'Brien's Menagerie, died of starvation at Stormville, N. Y., on Thursday night.

—A duck flew 246 miles in two days in August. It was taken from Canada by a Michigan man, and after staying a week, flew home again.

—"Goldsmith Maid" defeated "Lucy" in a trot at Minneapolis, Minn., on Saturday, trotting the first heatin 2 18¼, the second in 2 17½, and thethird in 2.21.

—Judge Underwood, of Virginia, has published his opinion (unofficial) that all women will be permitted to deposit their ballots in the Presidential contest of 1872.

—Lightning struck a Crestline building in which were a number of card-players.—They were so affected by the incident that they tore up their cards and sent after a new pack.

—The women's rights movement has attacked Georgia poultry, and some of the hens at Madison have gone off, leaving a feeble rooster to take care of a whole brood of chickens.

—Twenty-nine members of the U. S. Senate have signed a paper insisting upon restoring Sumner as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign relations. This is the first stone at Grant.

—Two children of Mrs. Brown, residing on Taylor street, Chicago, were smothered to death on the 17th, by smoke in the kitchen, where they had been placed under lock while the mother was at church.

—France has offered to join the United States in an effort to compel Corea to respect the common rights of humanity, and the usages of civilized nations. England will also make one of the alliance.

—Two white men were lately met walking on a railroad in Virginia by nine colored men, all armed, who, to make sure of getting all the valuables of the two men, made them strip, and took clothes, money, and all.

—At Wakefield, Va., on Saturday, a brutal step-father tied his boy on the railroad track, and then went to seek switches to beat him with. While he was gone a freight train came along and frightfully mutilated the poor boy.

—Even Ransier, the negro Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, denounces Grant and Scott's project to proclaim martial law in South Carolina. Ransier thinks the civil power is strong enough to take care of disorderly persons.

—A dreadful punishment for cruelty to dumb animals is reported in Buffalo. A little boy tried to shoot a cat which had taken refuge under a bed. He did not kill the cat, but he set fire to the bed and burned his father's house down.

—A mammoth cheese, weighing 3,000 pounds, the product of one day's milking of 2,000 cows, yielding 30,105 pounds of milk, manufactured in Erie county, was deposited for exhibition in the International Industrial Exhibition, at Buffalo, on Saturday night.

—The mountain lakes in the Austrian Alps, between the Moll and Malta valleys, were frozen in July, and the Alps, for a considerable distance from their summits, covered with snow. The lakes are situate about seven thousand feet above the level of the sea.

—John C. Breckenridge, say the Lexington papers, is now one of the hardest working lawyers in Kentucky, and is likely to make a good deal of money by his profession. He seldom discusses politics in these days, having discovered that they are in no sense remunerative.

—Our peripatetic President is still on the wing. He was last heard from at Cincinnati; but where he will next turn up is difficult to state, but it is very evident that he may be looked for in almost any other place than where he should be—at the national capital, at Washington.

—Bailey, Hodge, Evans and Norton, are all Republicans, and all have stolen enormous amounts of the people's money. The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks the most accomplished of the gentlemen is Colonel Bailey, as he not only stole all the money he could lay hands on, but stole away.

—When our traveling President visited Titusville, a breakfast was given him, tickets to which were sold to outsiders at two dollars a head. A loyal colored citizen of African "scent" bought one, but was refused admission to the banquet. Titusville darkies are now disloyal to the administration.

—John W. Norton, assistant postmaster under the late James Kelly, and lately superintendent of money order department in the New York post office, is a defaulter to the extent of from $100,000 to $150,000, and John Moon, a clerk in the same office, has been detected opening money letters. He was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $10,000.

—Major Hodge, the defaultiug Paymaster, had two sureties, each of whom gave a bond for $20,000 and this is all the government is likely to save from that half million steal.—It is almost as bad as Evans, whose bond amounts to but ten thousand dollars. But then they are loyal you know, and loyalty should protect what loyalty steals.

—The Boston Hearld says there is a man residing in that county whose parents died several years ago, and their bodies were placed in a tomb. Not long ago it was decided to have them buried, and consequently their bodies were placed in a box and laid away in the grave, and the son took the boards that composed the coffins home with him to be used in patching up his barn.

—The Treasury Department and the Pay Department, at Washington, are disputing which is responsible for the existence of a huge deficit, for years, in the accounts of one Paymaster. How many more may be in the same condition? What must be the system that admits of such a condition of things? It is like the four years allowed to Evans at Harrisburg, when the law required an annual settlement.

—Welton Malott, a farmer residing a few miles north of Marion, Ind., has a turkey gobbler that is quite a curiosity. Some time since his mate laid a nestful of eggs, and left them, refusing to set on them, whereupon the gobbler assumed that responsibility, and hatched out a brood of five young turkeys, which he has fed ever since. They are now about four months old, but he still takes them under his wings at night. In the meantime the hen has hatched another brood, and is running a separate establishment.

—Advices from Pioche, Nevada, give further particulars of the explosion and fire which occurred there on the night of the 15th inst. Every store and almost every house in the place was burned down. Several men were killed by the explosion of the magazine. No information can be obtained as to the cause of the fire. Pioche is one of the most important silver mining camps in Nevada, having shipped more ore during the past year than any other place in the territory. It had a population of 2,500 inhabitants.

—A Welshman named Williams, who had been accustomed to quarry work, while passing along a road in Monson, Maine, observed some slate rock that had been thrown from a cellar. He saw at once that it was valuable, and in company with another man traced the vein along the surface. The owner of the rocky land, supposing it to be worthless, sold these men fourteen acres of it for $75. An excavation exposed good slate at a slight depth, and in a few weeks the explorers transferred their purchase to a New York company for $16,000.

—The recent election in California developed a species of fraud that is at once novel and scientific. On a number of ballots, nitrate of silver had been applied to the name of the taxpayers' candidate for assessor.—This substance produces no immediate effect, so that the voter would deposit the ballot without suspicion. By the time, however, the box was opened to count the vote, the name was entirely erased by the chemical action of the drug on the ink. It is painful to see so respectable a science as chemistry prostituted to the purpose of election frauds.

—A few days since a negro woman died in Sumter county, South Carolina, and was buried in rather a singular manner. She had united with a negro church, but had back-slided, and was not in good standing and favor with the brethern and sisters,—So, when she became ill, no one would assist her or call a physician, and she died, probably for want of attention. The negro pastor directed that the body should be placed in the grave head downward, and it was done; because, as he said, "She was going to the infernal regions anyhow, and that was the proper position for her."

A NOTEWORTHY CURIOSITY IN NEVADA.—The White Pine (Nev.) News of August 8 says: "Our State mineralogist, H. W. Whitehall, promises to give us occasionally a scrap from his notes of travel from Los Angeles up through the country lying below Pioche. Many strange and curious freaks of nature and indications of art are to be observed. Here we mention a remarkable discovery, which has never yet as we are aware, been noticed in print. Near Ivanpah, Clark District, which lies in the southwestern portion of this State, close to the line of California, about forty miles from the Colorado river, and two hundred and fifty miles from Los Angeles, can be seen this wonderful curiosity. On the eastern slope of Clark mountain, near its summit, there is a perpendicular cliff two hundred and fifty feet high. At about one hundred feet from the base of the cliff, on its front, are engraved the characters † I. L. D. The cross and letters are of immense size, being fully sixty feet in height, and cut into the cliff two and a half feet deep, so that they can be plainly seen at a distance of five miles. By whom this strange workmanship was done is unknown. The fact, however, that the letters are the Roman characters, and are preceded by the figure of a cross, would make it appear that it was done by the Jesuit missionaries, who are known to have been in this region many years ago. The Indians know nothing of its authors, nor have they any traditions concerning its origin."

INDIAN IDOLS IN IOWA.—The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* says that at the base of what is known as Capitola Bluff, seven miles from Lansing, is an Indian idol manufactured out of the solid rock, which has stood there no one can tell how many centuries, but which must soon be removed to make room for the coming railroad. At a little distance the idol resembles a huge bear reposing on its haunches. The strange and uncouth object is still held in the utmost veneration and respect by all Indians, and the various bands, as they pass up and down the river, invariably stop and endeavor to propitiate the idol with liberal presents of tobacco, strings of gaudy colored beads, pieces of dried buffalo tongue, &c.

There it sits at the base of the bluff, mute and solemn, looking out with expressionless eyes over the bosom of the mighty river that murmers at its feet, never mourning, never speaking, like another sphynx. The ground whereon the throne of the idol reposes is wanted for the road-bed, and the silent, expressionless god, whose brow has been bathed in the morning sunlight of so many centuries, must fall. But a short distance from this is a smaller idol, which had evidently been placed on the side of the bluff, but by some convulsion of nature was overturned centuries ago, and pitched into the river.—During high water it was completely covered, but at the present stage the head and part of the body of the image are distinctly visible.

A WONDERFUL STORY.—A Savannah dispatch of the 18th inst., tells a most wonderful story about a startling phenomenon in Florida, being no less than the changing into a lake of a large portion of Orange county, and the engulphing of trees, houses and people. There were many witnesses of the phenomenon, one of whom says, the first thing that attracted attention was a giratory motion of the trees, some sinking gradually out of sight, the tops revolving more and more rapidly as they sank and disappeared, the others following, and as they fell, revolving and describing areas of a circle against the sky. The whole earth, as far as the eye could reach, sank, and its place was supplied by a sea of waters, rushing, seething, boiling with the noise of mighty cataracts, ever and anon casting to the surface the roots, tops and bodies of mighty pines and oaks.

The country in every direction is entirely submerged and is now one vast lake. It is rumored that the town of Orlando is swallowed up and the whole chain of lakes from Apopka to Lake Convey are now united and form one immense inland sea. The people are flying terror stricken from the scene of the disaster.

SOCIAL EQUALITY.—The Steubenville Herald publishes the following: "There is no accounting for tastes' is an adage, and well verified in an instance that occurred near the town of Wintersville, this county, a few days since. A young lady of prepossessing appearance, the daughter of a land owner in that neighborhood, became enamored with a colored man who worked near her father's place. Like Desdemona, she swore she would have him and clung to him as affectionately as did the weak Dessie to the swarthy Othello. This singular fancy of the young woman culminated in an elopement with the colored man. So indignant were her friends that no pursuit or effort was made to bring the erring one back."

KEYSTONE BOLT WORKS.

HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,

No. 5 MARKET Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
PLOW AND MACHINE BOLTS,
NORWAY CARRIAGE BOLTS,
BRIDGE AND ROOF BOLTS,
SCREW HOOK HINGES,
WAGON BOX STRAPS.

[9-14.3m.]

JUST OPENED

NEW

GOODS!

Cheap! Cheaper! Cheapest!

A FULL LINE OF

BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS,

MOURNING GOODS,

AND OTHER DRESS GOODS!

Embracing the Latest Novelties.

Black and Fancy Colored Dress Silks;
Plain, Striped and Fancy Japanese Silks;
Plain, Plaid and Striped Japanese Cloth;
Plain and Fancy Grenadines;
merican Poplins, all colors—extra bargains
Lawns, Chintzes and Percales;
Plain and Striped Chambrays.

A FULL LINE OF

WHITE GOODS,

STRIPED AND FIGURED P. K's,

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

CASSIMERES, JEANS,

AND LINEN FOR BOYS' SUITS.

Also, a complete variety of

SHAWLS

As well as a fine assortment of

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,

Hosiery, Gloves, orsets, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

AT GEIS & FOSTER'S,

113 and 115 Clinton Street, Johnstown.

Have just opened this week an elegant and choice stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

BONNETS, HATS,

FLOWERS AND RIBBONS,

Illusions and Laces,

BONNET AND HAT CRAPE,

OF ALL COLORS.

50 PIECES OF

CARPETS! CARPETS!

We have opened and now offer for sale a most elegant assortment of *Spring Carpets.*

Brussels Carpets,
Three Ply Carpets,
Ingrain Carpets,
Rag, Cottage & Hemp Carpets
Mattings and Rugs.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

all widths, styles and qualities—4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4.

We invite every lady to call and examine our stock of goods.

The choicest and finest stock of millinery goods and dry goods, in town, on exhibition

—AT—

GEIS & FOSTER'S,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton Street,

Johnstown, Pa.

THE GREAT

OAK HALL

CLOTHING

EMPORIUM!

241 Main Street Johnstown.

S. J. HESS & BROTHER

HAVE NOW ON HAND

The Largest, Best Made

AND MOST DURABLE

Stock OF Clothing

EVER KEPT IN JOHNSTOWN,

consisting chiefly of

MEN'S COATS.
MEN'S PANTS.
MEN'S VESTS;

YOUTHS' COATS,
YOUTHS' PANTS.
YOUTHS' VESTS;

BOYS' COATS,
BOYS' PANTS,
BOYS' VESTS.

We have also constantly in stock a complete assortment of

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, &c.

☞ We are prepared to make to order Clothing of every description on the shortest notice.

Call at No. 241 Main Street,

AND SEE HOW IT IS YOURSELVES!

Johnstown, April 22, 1871.-6m.

LORETTO MARBLE WORKS.

PRICES REDUCED!

And Work Warranted!

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES, BUREAU and TABLE TOPS, made of the finest Italian Marble and in style of workmanship not surpassed by any manufacturer. Give me a call before deciding upon purchasing or ordering work elsewhere. JAMES WILKINSON.

Loretto, April 22, 1871.-tf.

GEO. W. OATMAN & CO., ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa. The collection of notes and bills, whether due or past due, will receive prompt attention.

Cambria Freeman,

SATURDAY, : : : : SEPT. 23, 1871

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

GENERAL WILLIAM M'CANDLESS, *Of Philadelphia.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

CAPTAIN JAMES H. COOPER, *Of Lawrence County.*

DISTRICT.

FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:

THADDEUS BANKS, Esq., Hollidaysburg.

FOR STATE SENATOR:

Dr. WM. A. WALLACE, of Clearfield.

COUNTY.

Assembly—W. HORACE ROSE, Johnstown.
Prothonotary—J. K. HITE, Ebensburg.
Associate Judges—JNO. FLANAGAN, Johnst'n. } R. J. LLOYD, Ebensburg.
District Attorney—W. H. SECHLER, Ebens'g.
Treasurer—JOHN COX, Conemaugh Borough.
Commissioner—W. D. M'CLELLAND, Johnst'n.
P. H. Direct'r—JAS. FARREN, Washington Tp.
Co. Surveyor—H. SCANLAN, Carrolltown.
Auditor—W. A. B. LITTLE, Allegheny Twp.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

EBENSBURG AND CRESSON RAIL ROAD.—MOUNTAIN ACCOMMODATION.

MORNING TRAIN.

Leave Ebensburg	5 00 a.m.
" Kaylor's	5 25 "
" Munster	5 35 "
" Lucket's	5 45 "
" Cresson	8 31 "
" Lilly's	8 42 "
" Somman	8 51 "
" Portage	8 55 "
" Wilmore	9 03 "
" Summerhill	9 11 "
" Mineral Point	9 24 "
" Conemaugh	9 36 "
Arrives at Johnstown	9 40 "

RETURNING.

Leave Johnstown	9 50 a.m.
" Conemaugh	10 00 "
" Mineral Point	10 15 "
" Summerhill	10 29 "
" Wilmore	10 37 "
" Portage	10 46 "
" Somman	10 50 "
" Lilly's	11 00 "
" Cresson	11 10 "
" Lucket's	11 30 "
" Munster	11 40 "
" Kaylor's	11 50 "
Arrive at Ebensburg	12 15 p.m

EVENING TRAIN.

Leaves Ebensburg at 7 o'clock, connecting with Mail west and Philada. Ex. east. Returning, leave Cresson at 8 28 or on departure Philada. Ex. arriving at Eb'g at 9 30.

DON'T FORGET THAT NEXT SATURDAY, SEPT. 30TH, WILL BE THE LAST DAY ON WHICH YOU CAN REGISTER IN ORDER TO GET A VOTE. ATTEND TO THIS IMPORTANT MATTER AT ONCE.

Raps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Day time and night time met on the square yesterday.

—Heavy frost—regular chestnut burr opener—Thursday morning last. Ditto Friday.

—For names of the officers of the District Court, just appointed, see Johnstown letter.

—The time for old folks to hug the fire side and young folks to hug beside it, is rapidly approaching.

—An old Somerset county stage driver named Joseph Brallier committed suicide on Sunday week.

—The Mountain House, Cresson, after a brilliant and successful season, closed doors on Wednesday last.

—Nine large pumpkins on one vine is what's the matter with John Fenlon, Esq., of this place at present writing.

—The baby born on the "European plan" and left on an Altoona doorstep, some two weeks ago, has since died.

—Alexander Cathcart, 85 years of age, thinking he was old enough, hung himself in Knox township, Clearfield county, on the 8th inst.

—The law imposes a fine of $10 upon persons who do not remove the Canada thistls when it makes its appearance upon their premises.

—The "devil on stilts" is becoming a very popular amusement among boys hereaway just now. At least there is a devil of a lot of them on stilts.

—Our friend Barney McFeely, of Chest Springs, exhibited a cucumber at the Altoona Fair last week which measured four feet five inches in length.

—J. M. Bowman, Esq., Secretary of the Highland Agricultural Association of Johnstown, has our thanks for a family season ticket to the coming Fair.

—Joseph Miller, Esq., of Wilmore, has a seven months old bull calf weighing 730 pounds which he intends to exhibit at the Johnstown Fair week after next.

—Mr. A. J. Rhey loaned somebody the first volume of Tom Hood's works, several weeks ago, and would be glad to have it returned to his office without delay.

—The Kicks of Johnstown defeated the Mazeppas of Indiana, in a game of base ball at the latter place, on Tuesday morning last, the score standing 46 to 15.

—Mr. George Gates, of Yoder township, was thrown from a horse in Millville borough, on Saturday last, and sustained the fracture of several ribs and other serious injuries.

—Anthony Wolff, of Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, was knocked down and so terribly trampled by an enraged bullock, on Saturday last, that his life is despaired of.

—Henry McCreary, of Penn Station, Westmoreland county, fell into the river from a ferry boat, between New York and Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon last, and was drowned. He was 21 years old, and a dealer in horses.

—The Herald tells about a man who lost an eight hundred dollar sale by simply refusing to advertise in that paper. That man must be one of the kind who would rather be right than be President.

—T. W. Worsdell, Esq., has resigned the position of Master Mechanic in the Pa. R. R. shops, Altoona, and George Stratton, Esq., has been appointed to fill the vacancy. It is said that Mr. W. intends going to England to reside.

—Ernest Rhey, now of Leavenworth, Kansas, is said to be on a visit to the home of his mother in this place, but we have not yet had an opportunity to lay eyes on him. He will accept this as an earnest of our good wishes, nevertheless.

—The contract for building the new school house in Conemaugh borough has been awarded to the Freidhoff Brothers of that place, and is to cost $13,450. The contracters are excellent mechanics, and will do their work in a superior manner.

—Worth Blair, son of ex Sheriff Blair, in company with his grandmother, Mrs. Evans, started Tuesday morning last on a visit to Minnesota, where a son of the latter resides. We wish them a prosperous trip, a pleasant time and a safe return.

—The warehouse of A. McFadden & Son, Hollidaysburg, was entered and the safe broken open and burglarized to the tune of $500 in gold and $100 in paper money, some time between Saturday night and Monday morning week. No arrests have yet been made.

—The frame building attached to the Mountain House on Main street, this borough, caught fire in some way about noon to-day (Friday), but fortunately the flames were discovered and extinguished with the aid of a few buckets of water before they gained much headway.

—If a man loses eight hundred dollars by refusing to advertise in the Herald, how much ought he lose if he should refuse to advertise in the Freeman? Answers can be handed in through the back window. Or perhaps, to use the classic language of that paper, there is "know knowing."

—The diptheria is said to be very prevalent in the vicinity of Chest Springs. One of the most estimable young ladies in that vicinity, daughter of Mr. Bernard Myers, and a number of others, principally children, are reported by the Herald correspondent to have died within the last few days from that disease.

—Our readers would like to know the financial condition of every township in the county, and as township clerks are required to publish a statement under the penalty of $50, we hope they will gratify our readers, and comply with the law's demands.

—A citizen of Clearfield, Mr. Bradley, has just been presented with a step-child—that is, one of those surreptitious infants which inhuman mothers have of late acquired such a penchant for depositing on other people's door steps. The baby in question was about six days old when left, and is of the feminine persuasion.

—The new, large and elegant addition to the Mt. Gallitzin Seminary building, in this place, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be an additional credit to our town as well as to the good Sisters of St. Joseph, whose very excellent school, we are pleased to know, has commenced its second year under most favorable auspices.

—The bad weather and several other drawbacks had the effect of rendering the Altoona Fair rather behind the one of last year in the matter of display and general interest. Otherwise the exhibition was a complete success, and the attendance very large, especially on Thursday, when there must have been eight or ten thousand persons on the ground.

—Over in Clearfield county the people, or some of them at least, have been bamboozled out of five or six thousand dollars by humbug lightning rod swindlers. In this county property owners don't think of having any kind put up except the celebrated Munson copper tubular lightning rod, of which Messrs. Jones & King have the exclusive sale and erection in this county, and of course never get swindled.

—Messrs. Munn & Co., the well known patent agents and publishers of that exceedingly useful journal, the Scientific American, New York, have our thanks for a neat little volume of 120 pages containing the complete returns by counties of the census of 1870, and also the new patent laws in full, besides much other valuable information. Useful and comprehensive as is this little work, it is only 25 cents in price, and no one should do without it.

—The man who painted the goose red, white and blue, and exhibited it as as a great living curiosity at the Altoona Fair, displaying at the same time a sign reading thusly: "I am Bill Elder's goose; whose goose are you?" may have a great deal of natural wit in his composition, but the opinion of all humane people is that he took a cursed mean way of showing it. We commend him to the attention of the anti-cruelty to animals and sich like association, and hope they will "go for" him heavy.

—We are glad to note that our young friend Charley McDermitt, eldest son of Col. B. McDermitt, steward of the poor house, has been promoted from the position of fireman on our Branch train to that of an engineer on the Main line. Charley is sober, industrious and trustworthy, and while we are sure the Company will never have cause to blow him up for any dereliction of duty, we trust that his engine will not assume to do the blowing up while he is in the performance of his duty.

—Our clever friend Andy Foster, of the popular firm of Geis & Foster, Clinton street, Johnstown, has but recently got home from a goods purchasing visit to the Eastern cities, and like a righteous man, as he is, although not dead, his good works have followed him, and are now piled up in huge array on the shelves and counters of that mammoth dry goods, millinery and carpet emporium. Of course no one who understands his or her own interests will fail to go, see and buy from this worthy firm, especially during fair week.

—It shows a pretty good record for the public schools of our borough, now less than two weeks in operation, to say that the aggregate daily attendance thus far is about 260 pupils. The board of directors have passed a resolution requiring pupils, in the event of absenting themselves at any time from school, or if they come ten minutes after the last ringing of the bell, to bring a written receipt from their parents; failing in which, they will not be permitted to re-enter the school without a request from some member of the Board of Directors.

—The inclemency of the weather having compelled the postponement from Friday until Tuesday last of two of the trotting matches, one for $500 and the other for $250, at the Altoona Fair, the purses were competed for on the latter day, when the first was won by Register, a bay gelding entered by Royal Stetson, of Philadelphia, and the other by the sorrel mare Annie Watson, owned by John Watson, Pittsburgh, Register's time, three heats, was respectively 2 39½ 2.39 and 2 37¾, and Annie Watson's time was 2.38, 2 37½ and 2 37.

—S. J. Hess & Co., of Johnstown, are so well known to our readers by this time, that we deem it superfluous to say anything more than that they have received an ample and elegant stock of fall clothing, and desire everybody to call and examine their goods, confident that they can sell to all who wish to buy. They have the exclusive sale in this county of the "Prince of Wales" cloth, a material that don't know anything about wearing out, and which need only be seen to be appreciated. Nos. 241 and 243 Main street are the right numbers for these No. 1 men.

—We are glad we didn't ere this hoist the name of Gen. Hancock for President, for if we had done so we would have come in for the following bitter "sarkasm" leveled at boss Trough by our contemporary down street:—"The Hollidaysburg Standard hoists the name of Hancock for President. This will, therefore, settle the much vexed question among democrats as to whom their candidate will be." If the Standard survives the shock one more week, however, we will run up Hancock's name on a venture, but trust the Herald's locker contains no more shot of that kind to be fired at us.

—Absence of mind often leads a man into very ugly scrapes. It only recently led Crawford H. Brown into jail at Hollidaysburg, and the likelihood is that he will not be led out of it very soon. And yet Crawford only forgot that he had a wife and child in Altoona, and while laboring under that hallucination, went and married a Miss Anna Bennix, of Caketown, Northumberland county, and now he has to answer a charge of bigamy preferred against him by wife No. 1. The recusant husband, it is fair to presume, is not at present Annamated with the same buoyant feelings he was a short time ago.

—Another horse fair on the tapis—this time at St. Augustine, on Friday and Saturday of next week, when all wishing to either buy or sell horses will be afforded ample opportunities for doing so. There will also be not less than three horse races, for which purses of $50, $30 and $20, respectively, are offered, and the conditions, which will be made known at time of fair, will be such as to suit all contestants.—Several foot races for purses and other amusements will also add their charms to make the occasion interesting and enjoyable, and everybody may consider himself invited, whether he wants to sell horses, buy horses, or only see the fun.

—The special notice of Messrs. Benton & Wayne, dealers in hardware, etc., Johnstown, published in another column, must prove of interest to not a few of our readers, for many among them no doubt need just such articles as they advertise, and nowhere can they do better in the purchase of them than they can with Messrs. B. & W., whom we know to be honorable, fair dealing business men. Remember also that an order by mail will secure from them as good goods at as fair prices as could be obtained by a visit in person. Hence if you cannot go to see them yourself, write for what you want.

—So far as we have been able to learn, the following were the Cambria county takes at the late Altoona Fair: James Morley, Johnstown, $100 for race won by his bay mare, "Doll of Cambria," driven by Henry Gore in a trotting match on Thursday afternoon against R. H. Brown's bay gelding, "Jim," of Cresson, the latter coming in for the second prize, $30. Doll's time was: First heat, 3 minutes; second, 2,57¾; third 3 01. Our townsmen, L. & S. W. Davis, obtained for their bay mare Dolly the first premium for general uses; for draught mare, Florence, first premium; for Gray Filly, one year old, first premium for draught; and for roadster, Jenny Lind, second premium. They also received the first premium for best buck, Dutchman.

FIGURED down to a fine point—Oak Hall's Fall prices.

Local Correspondence.

JOHNSTOWN, Sept. 20, 1871.

DEAR FREEMAN—On Main street, somewhere between Nos. 280 and 285, Johnstown, some enterprising persons have started a new sample store. We really do not know who the firm is, but the sample store will be a new and no doubt a useful institution. The first room is occupied with sample notions of all kinds, the rear room is filled with choice glassware, while the third room in the range has choice furniture. A sight of this delightful arrangement would make you "smile."

Mr. Riffle, of our place, keeps a livery stable at the corner of Franklin and Pearl streets. We were standing on Franklin street, between Union Hall and the Third Ward school house, looking northward at the great sign, suspended over the stable door "Livery," when some one tapped our back and said something like 'Livery of heaven to serve the devil in." "What devil?" said I. "The printer's devil," said he. Said I, "That's me" "Take a ride?" said he. Assuming that I was the editor, I did, and it was an agreeable assumption. "When was the real genuine editor down?" asked Riffle. "Before the war," said I. "When will he be down?" said Riffle.—"Before the next war," said I. "He always comes down before wars." "Tell him," said Riffle, "that if my horses are not all dead, and my carriages all decayed, before he comes down, that he shall have the best out of twenty or thirty for a ride, provided there are no camp-meetings on hands." Nuff sed.

The Albrights held a camp meeting in Richland township last week, and on last Sunday Riffle's livery stable was turned into a traveling menagerie. We never saw a greater string of buggies and carriages than appeared on Sunday morning wending their way to the holy land, as people now call Richland. It is now the Mecca of all our young Mohammedans—the focus of our autumnal crusades; in other words a great place for camp meetings. Good people get up camp meetings, bad people enjoy them. Still these rural gatherings do some good, and leave some wholesome impressions; and where should GOOD SEED be sown if not in RICHLAND?

The FAIR arrangement is progressing FAIRLY Carpenters are putting up FAIR, oh! tables, where repasts will be enjoyed as palatable as the ancient feasts of PHARAOH. We call this cruelty to animals—this making people eat so much at fairs. It's worse than horse racing. Two taverns, inns or eating houses, will be kept running all the time. The men and animals will be kept separate, though no doubt many MEN and BRUTES will eat together. One of the features in the preparations is a tremendous sprinkler to lay the dust on the track. It is a wagon, with a bed, in which is placed a tin reservoir, which is perforated so as to let out the water, like a cloud does when it rains. It is so calculated that it will hold just as much as a cloud! Some danger is to be apprehended on the days of the fair if the Cambria Iron Co.'s engines should run, as the track between the river and the railroad is very narrow. It is to be hoped that the engines and trains will cease running on that day. If not, "look out for the locomotive."

Adams' Express Company brought six thousand boxes of peaches to Johnstown this season. If other towns in the northern States purchase accordingly, then peach growing in Delaware and Maryland must be profitable.—One thousand such towns would consume six million of bushels, worth three million dollars. Johnstown and vicinity must have spent about fifteen thousand dollars for peaches, in one season.

There is an improvement about to be introduced into our mental arithmetics. The old question "If one apple costs three cents, what will two apples cost?" is to be expunged, and the question, "If the Governor steals three million dollars, how many millions does the President steal?" is to be substituted in its place.

The rural school districts complain every year that the people get but four months' schooling. This is a sad draw-back upon the spread of intelligence, but it is quite an easy matter to extend the term to eight months. Let every pupil this winter study just as much more as it did last winter and the thing is done. This can be done by studying o' nights. Do you see it?

Chestnuts will be a bountiful crop this year. We have gathered three already, and the trees are hanging full of burs. This is a sign that another year will follow this one soon, and that another letter will follow this next week, if not previously.

STILL LATER.

SEPT. 22, 1871.—The Governor of the Commonwealth has at last appointed Judges for the District Court, and the Sheriff has issued a proclamation calling an election for Judges at the regular October election. This is duplicating kindness long delayed. The people are jubilant over the appointments. We hope after this people will let well enough alone. The following are the appointees: James Potts, Pres't. Judge; James Cooper and David Hamilton, Associate Judges; G. T. Swank, Prothonotary. A Court will be held the first Monday of October, but little or nothing can be done then, as there is no time to give notice to parties interested. A regular Court will be held in January next.

Jacob A. Harrold has been selected as teacher at East Conemaugh and Henry Ely and Sarah Hill as teachers in Franklin borough.

There was a heavy frost here on Thursday morning, and vegetation went the way of all the earth. Look out for an early winter.

ROB ROY.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon last, David Baker, a brakemen on a freight train, was instantly killed in the yard in this city. He was in the act of applying the brake, when the chain parted, and he was precipitated between the cars upon the track. One wheel passed over the upper part of his head, crushing it in a horrible manner. The unfortunate man was a resident of New Florence, a faithful employee, and leaves a family to mourn his untimely end.

On Friday evening last, Barney Mooney, employed on the trench work of the new Water-works, was struck by the Mail Train westnear Mill Run dump, and instantly killed. His remains were brought to this city, and placed in the Company's Morgue, from whence they were interred on Saturday. Of his place of residence we have no knowledge. He was in the Lock-up in this city the night previous.—Altoona Tribune.

SABBATH SCHOOL CONCERT.—We must say that we were exceedingly well pleased with the concert and exhibition at the Congregational church on Wednesday night last. Big and little performed their respective parts admirably, and the singing and music was indeed excellent, the selections being very good, though less lively for the most part than amusement seekers generally appreciate. We never saw so many children together at one time who were better trained in their several parts or who sang so well in chorus, and their pastor, Rev. Jones, and precepter, Mr. Gittings, have reason to be proud of their accomplishments. We think the entertainment will bear repetition with a slight change in programme, and hope, if repeated, that it will be greeted by an audience fully as large as on Wednesday evening, which was indeed a very gratifying one.

STRANGLED TO DEATH.—A Chest Springs correspondent of the Cambria Herald furnishes the present week's issue of that paper with the following account of a most lamentable accident which occurred in that vicinity: Quite a serious accident occurred in Clearfield township on Wednesday, the 13th inst. A little child of Wm. Becher, about two years old, was playing in the yard of its home and eating some roasted corn, when some geese got after the child and scared it so that it screamed out, and while crying it inhaled one of the grains of corn into its lungs and immediately strangled to death. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the whole community for their sad loss.

PEOPLE have been so humbugged with *dirty, poisonous* hair preparations, that they hail with delight the new article styled Nature's Hair Restorative. Clear as crystal, and it does the work most effectually. See advertisement.

FIT for a King—Wanamaker & Brown's Fall Suits.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—This Company uses on the main line between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, 482 engines, 663 passenger cars, 6,632 freight cars, 731 coal cars and 96 baggage and express cars. These are the property of the Pennsylvania company. In addition to those there are run on the road 4,877 eight wheeled cars not owned by the company. The road crosses 150 iron bridges, the total length of which is 13,560 feet; 39 wooden bridges, with a total length of 6,977 feet, and 17 stone bridges of 24 feet span and upward. It penetrates eight tunnels, the shortest one being 200 feet in length, and the longest 3,612 feet. The number of passengers carried in 1870 was 4,352,769. The gross amount of tonnage for the same year was 5 472 401 tons. The receipts for 1870 were $17,531,706 82, and the expenses $11,260,085.15. The capital stock of the company, as authorized by law, is $35 000,000. The total amount paid to January 1, 1871, is $33,856,000. 677,000 shares have been issued, upon which $50 per share have been paid. In May and November cash dividends of 5 per cent. were declared. The amount of capital, on which the dividends were declared, is $33 500 000. The funded and floating debt of the company is $27,682 389. Besides this, over $5,000,000 is due to the State for the purchase of the line. The latter debt bears 5 per cent. interest, and the former 6 per cent. The length of the road is 354 and 9 10th miles. A double track is used, with 150 miles of sidings. 236 miles of single track is laid with steel rails. The average rate of speed adopted including stops for express trains, is 28 miles per hour; ordinary passenger trains, 20 miles and freight trains 12 miles. During the year 2,472,434 miles were run by passenger trains, and 7,712,799 miles by freight and coal trains.

HIGHLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, JOHNSTOWN PA.—*First Annual Exhibition October 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th*, 1871.—The Highland Agricultural Society, of Cambria county, propose to hold their First Annual Exhibition, or Fair, at Johnstown, during the first week in October, as above. The arrangements for the Fair are being advanced on the most liberal scale. The grounds of the Society are large and convenient of access, and money has been liberally expended in putting them in complete order.—They embrace a good half-mile Trotting Course, which has been in use for several years by the Johnstown Park Association, and is in good condition. Sheds for the shelter of animals and commodious buildings for the accommodation of exhibitors and visitors are being erected, at a cost of nearly $5,000. The Society offers a Premium List aggregating about $3,000, copies of which, in pamphlet form, giving full details, may be had on application to any of the officers of the Society. The following is a summary of the Premiums offered for stock:

For Horses	$985 00
For Cattle	458 00
For Sheep	64 00
For Swine	48 00
For Poultry	82 00

Other premiums in proportion for farm products, seeds, vegetables, farm implements, fruits, flowers, ladies' handiwork, and miscellaneous articles. *All premiums awarded will be paid before leaving the Fair Grounds* on the last day of the fair. Arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by which all animals and articles intended for the Fair, on which freight had been paid to Johnstown, will be retured by the R. R. Co. *free of charge.* Excursion tickets will also be issued to Johnstown from Tyrone, east, and Greensburg, west, and all intermediate stations, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, good for return on Saturday. There will also be two trains each day of the Fair, to Ebensburg and return, stopping at all intermediate stations.

LOOK AT THIS!—BENTON & WAYNE, wholesale and retail dealers in Hardware, &c., Nos. 208 and 210 Main street, Johnstown, offer at remarkably low prices the following among many first class articles:

Sleigh Runners, No. 1,	.....$1.10	per pair.
Rough Shafts,	" 70	" "
Finished Shafts,	" 1.10	" "
100 set Wagon Hubs.		
100 set Wagon Spokes.		
100 set Wagon Felloes.		

Iron and Nails, all sizes; Glass, Putty, Window Sash, Sole Leather, Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Shoe Findings, and a full stock of Hardware, Ropes, &c., at the very lowest cash prices, at

[9-23.-2m.*] BENTON & WAYNE'S, 208 & 210 Main St., Johnstown.

JUST THE THING!—Economy and comfort has at last been combined in the matter of a Spring Bed Bottom, and the result may now be seen at the cabinet ware establishment of Mr. Robert Evans, in this place, that gentleman having bought the right of this county for Glenn's Patent Wooden Spring Bed Bottom, certainly the most simple, satisfactory and cheapest invention of the kind that has yet been introduced to the public, of which the strong testimonials in its favor from well known gentlemen in Pittsburg bear ample proof. Mr. Evans is prepared to manufacture and fit these patent bottoms to any kind of a bed for five dollars each, or will sell shop rights on most reasonable terms. Everybody should go and see this new and desirable invention.

L. COHEN—more Cohen—Cohen again. L. Cohen keeps a cheap Hat Parlor at No. 227 Main street, Johnstown. Sells to *ladies*, and the *trade*, as his last notice implied, but to the *readers* of the *Freeman*, the best paper in the county, and the best readers. Well, we want all these readers of the masculine persuasion to go direct to L. Cohen's Cheap Hat Parlor and get a stylish new silk hat or some other fashionable head covering. And while there they shouldn't forget to buy a shirt or two of the latest pattern; or if they need trunks, valises, travelling bags, umbrellas, or anything of that kind, they will find *goin'* to *Cohen* a good thing for the "spons."

COLFAX'S speech to the Indians in Minnesota, on the route of the North Pacific railroad, full of *cold facts* though it was, did not prevent Jno. J. Murphy, of the cheap Mansion House corner, Johnstown, from laying in a splendid stock of dry goods, dress goods, fancy goods and house-furnishing goods for the fall trade. John J. Murphy is determined to please, and so has purchased the very best goods at the very lowest prices. Seeing is believing—so go and see John's new goods. Have faith in possible things—certain things. What is faith? It is the assent of the mind to the proposition that John J. Murphy sells the cheapest goods in Johnstown.

THE rapid flight of time, in its onward, never ceaseless progress to the great goal of eternity, has once more brought about that season of the year when the putting up of stoves, and the consequent indulgence in cuss words of a modified character, becomes necessities not to be avoided, and hence George Huntley should just now occupy a more than usually prominent place in the consideration of his fellow citizens, inasmuch as stoves, stove pipe, hardware, and many other things particularly useful at this season, are what he deals in and deals out at fair and honest prices.

JAMES J. MURPHY, of the Star Clothing Store, No. 109 Clinton street, Johnstown, has just received a splendid stock of clothing for the fall trade. The patterns are choice, the sewing is good, the styles of the latest and most fashionable designs, and the materials the best in the market—all of which combined renders Murphy's clothing *the* clothing of the age, while his prices are as ever dog cheap. Splendid suits for the fall election and furnishing goods to match, besides trunks and other articles in that line.

LADIES wishing to put a new addition to the back portion of their upper stories, should take a sly peep at the fine array of chignons now on exhibition in one of W. S. Barker's store windows, and if they can then resist the temptation to go in and buy, we are much mistaken in woman nature, that's all. Vallie has very elegant goods of all kind inside his store, and as he wants room for his fall stock, he may be depended on for extraordinary bargains.

DON'T put off until to-morrow what you should do to-day, nor until the next day what you should do to-morrow, but go right away as soon as you read this and see if A. J. Christy, of Loretto, hasn't a great desire to dispose of some one or more articles in his big stock of elegant goods that you need and must have, and that you can't buy anywhere else for less money, or perhaps not for even so small a sum. That's the way and now's the time to do it.

WITH a bang and a clang the school bell is rang, and the girls with their curls, and the boy with their noise, go tripping along in the direction of the school house, each bearing under his or her arm one or more books, which of conrse they bought at C. T. Roberts' elegant clock, watch, jewelry and book emporium, where school books and hundreds of other useful articles are kept in profusion and sold cheap.

FRESH BARGAINS THIS WEEK!—Black and Colored Velveteens, from 50 cents up; latest styles Fall Hats and Frames, Fall Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, Black and Colored Silk Velvets, Sashes and Sash Ribbons, all at exceedingly low prices at Mayer's New York Dry Goods, Millinary, and Clothing Emporium, 212 and 214 Main stereet, Johnstown, Pa.

COME to us in the morning, come to us at noon; come to us at any hour, so as you come pretty soon—and we will tell you at all times and under all circumstances that the flour which E. J. Mills sells to all his customers is just as good flour as was ever ground in a mill or packed in barrel or sack. That's what's the matter with Mills and his flour.

BUSIER than ever—at Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall, this Fall.

GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE OF *DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, &c., &c.,* AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

L. & M. H. MAYER, 212-214 *Main St., Johnstown,* offer a choice and extensive stock of

SUMMER SILKS AND DRESS GOODS!

at much below their actual value.

Lyons Black Silks for $1.50..... ...worth $2.00.
Lyons Black Silks for 1.75..... " 2.25.
Lyons Black Silks for 2.00..... " 2.50.
Japanese Silks, new and desirable.
Summer Silks, pretty and very cheap.
Summer Dress Goods below Importers' prices.
Lace Curtains and Curtain Nets.
Shawls, Lace Jackets, Lace Mantles, Mitts, &c.

AT GREAT BARGAINS TO CLOSE THE LOT.

SUMMER CLOTHING to be sold regardless of cost or any other consideration, in order to get rid of an immense stock now on hand at the popular NEW YORK DRY GOODS & CLOTHING STORES. *Please call and examine.*

EVERYBODY wants it—Frazier's California Herb Bitters.

NOBODY can take Frazier's vegetable California Herb Bitters and remain long unwell.

DR. FRAZIER'S vegetable California Herb Bitters will cure nearly all the diseases that flesh is heir to.

ARE YOU SICK?—Then read the advertisement headed, "Millions Bear Testimony," &c.

THE success of Frazier's California Herb Bitters is now established beyond a doubt.

SOLD only in bottles—Frazier's California Herb Bitters. [aug.10.-tf.]

IRON CITY COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

The best conducted, most popular and successful institution in the United States, for the thorough, practical education of young and middle aged men. ☞ For large descriptive circulars, containing full particulars, address jul.27.3m. J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

MESSRS. L. Mayer, L. Cohen, and N. Horne, three of the most energetic and deserving merchants Johnstown can boast of, are now in the east buying fall goods for their respective establishments. People from this and other sections of the county should not fail to drop in and see the new stocks these gentlemen will have in store when they visit the Fair week after next.

150 SALESMEN—kept busy selling Wanamaker & Brown's Fall Stock.

HYMENIAL.

BYRNE—THOMPSON.—Married, in Allegheny City, on Monday last, Sept. 18th, by Rev. R. Phelan, Mr. THOMAS BYRNE and Miss MAGGIE THOMPSON, all of said city.

Our friend Tom is known of nearly all men, to say nothing of many ladies, in this locality, and we are sure that we are not assuming too much when we tender in their behalf as well as our own such friendly congratulations and good wishes as befit the occasion. Tom is worthy of the love and care of an amiable and devoted wife, and we have no doubt he has sought and found just such a helpmate and companion.—Confiding in this belief, then, we wish them both all the happiness and none of the discomforts which attach to wedded life, and trust that the first "olive branch" may be of the right sex to restore the maiden name of the fair bride, now BYRNE-d and destroyed in the crucible of matrimony, inasmuch as a son will of course be Tom's son, and—well, that's all.

PARKS—SELDERS.—Married, in this place, on the 15th inst., by Rev. H. B. Cox, Mr. WARREN PARKS and Miss CAROLINE SELDERS, all of Ebensburg.

New Advertisements.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas Letters Testamentary to the Estate of ANTHONY ANSTADT, late of Chest township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to present them in proper shape for settlement.

ANTHONY ANNA, Executor.
Chest Twp., Sept. 23, 1871.-4t.

STRAY HEIFFER CALF!—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Susquehanna township, Cambria county, on or about the 12th inst., a red SPRING HEIFFER CALF, without visible marks. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

THEODORE BAKER.
Susquehanna Twp., Sept. 23, 1871.-3t.

THE NEW DISINFECTANT!

Bromo Chloralum!

NON-POISONOUS, ODORLESS. POWERFUL

DEODORIZER AND DISINFECTANT

ENTIRELY HARMLESS AND SAFE. ARRESTS AND PREVENTS CONTAGION.

Used in private dwellings, hotels, restaurants, public schools, hospitals, insane asylums, dispensaries, jails, prisons, poor-houses, on ships, steam-boats, and in tenement houses, markets, for water-closets, urinals, sinks, sewers, cesspools, stables, etc.

A specific in all contagious and pestilential diseases, as cholera, typhoid fever, ship fever, small-pox, scarlet fever, measles, diseases of animals, etc. Prepared only by

TILDEN & CO. 176 William St., N. Y.

Sold by all druggists.

1,003 GIFTS

Grand Gift Concert and Distribution for the Benefit of the Founding Asylum of New York, and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington, D. C.

To be held in Washington **as soon as all Tickets are sold, of which Ten Days' Notice will be given,** and not later than November 23d, 1871. Entire number of tickets, 52,000—$5 each. 1,003 Gifts, amounting to $200,000, to be awarded. Send for Circular giving list of Gifts and References. Tickets can be had of

RILEY & SARGENT,
Corner Thirty-first and Market Stredets, Philadelphia.
Or, P. C. DEVLIN, General Agent, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

HON. H. M'CULLOUGH, Elkton, } Comm'rs.
MAJ. GEO. T. CASTLE, Baltimore, }
HON. J. S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh, Trustee.

H. HENDERSON'S

FAMILY LIQUOR CASES!

Each Case containing One Bottle of

OLD PALE BRANDY,	HOLLAND GIN,
OLD RYE WHISKEY,	OLD PALE SHERRY,
FINE OLD PORT,	OLD BOURBON.

Guaranteed Pure and of the very Best Quality. *PRICE $5 PER DOZEN BOTTLES.*

Sent by Express C.O.D. or Post-office order.
H. HENDERSON, 15 Broad St., New York.

AGENTS WANTED for the **TRANSMISSION OF LIFE.**

COUNSELS ON THE NATURE AND HYGIENE OF THE MASCULINE FUNCTIONS. By DR. NAPHEYS, author of "*The Physical Life of Woman.*" It relates to *the male sex;* is full of new facts; delicate but outspoken; practical and popular; highly endorsed; sells rapidly. Sold by subscription only. Exclusive territory. Terms liberal. Price $2. Address for contents, etc., J. G. FERGUS & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

The **CONGRESS ARCTIC.**

The BEST winter OVERSHOE! NO BUCKLES to break! NO TROUBLE to put on! Neat, Genteel, Stylish!

ASK YOUR SHOE DEALER FOR IT!

BAND LEADERS.

For something interesting, send your address to GEORGE W. GATES, Frankfort, N. Y.

$30. WE WILL PAY $30.

Agents $30 per week to sell our great and valuable discoveries. If you want permanent, honorable and pleasant work, apply for particulars. Address DYER & CO., Jackson, Michigan.

FEMALE COLLEGE, Bordentown, N.J., furnishes the best educational advantages, together with a pleasant home. Board and Tuition, $208 per year. For catalogues, address Rev. J. H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

NORTH-EAST MISSOURI Farms and Unimproved Lands for sale by M'CUTT & MOSS, Paris, Mo.

AGENTS! READ THIS!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $30 PER WEEK and Expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, (opposite Union School House,) West Ward, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. O'NEILL, Proprietor. *Saddles* and *Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-12.-tf.]

A. KOPELIN, Johnstown. T. W. DICK, Ebensburg.

KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., in Colonade Row. [oct.22.]

EXCURSION TICKET!

GOOD FOR NINETY DAYS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

EBENSBURG TO SAN FRANCISCO, AND RETURN.

☞ The person holding this Ticket is entitled to one First-Class passage, on foot or horseback, to San Francisco and return, provided said person's Photograph is first taken at

SPENCE'S GALLERY, *HIGH STREET, EBENSBURG, PA.*

EXCURSION TICKET!

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will expose to sale at the hotel of Lawrence Schrath, in the Borough of Carrolltown, on **Saturday, the 21st** day of **October** next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following real estate, of which JACOB YOST died seized, to wit: A CERTAIN PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Carroll township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, corner of land of Henry Bender, thence south 88¾ degrees, east 77 perches, to a beech; thence by land of James Cain, jr., south 1¾ degrees, west 78 perches, to a post; thence by land of Wm. Cole, north 88¾ degrees, west 77 perches, to a post; thence by land of Augustine Yost, north 1¾ degrees, east 78 perches, to the place of beginning—containing **37 Acres and 86 Perches.**

T

The Cleverest Satire of the Day.

Consequences of Horace Greeley's Election to the Presidency.

The following burlesque account of the result of Horace Greeley's election to the Presidency first appeared in the Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch*, and is the best thing of the kind we have ever read:

You ask me to tell you, my children, of the events which immediately preceded the destruction of the once great American Union, and the capture of the country by its present European rulers, and to say something of the causes which led to these deplorable results. I undertake the task with a heavy heart, for when I revert that terrible time, I cannot help contrasting our proud condition up to that year with the humiliating position occupied now by the American people. The story is a short one: In the fall of 1872, Horace Greeley, the editor of a newspaper in New York, was elected President of the United States. The people voted for him because they thought he was an honest man. And so he was. But he was also vain and weak, and he entertained certain fanatical and preposterous notions—about agricultural matters, for instance—which he was determined to force upon the people at all hazards, and despite all opposition. He believed, among other things, that every man ought to go to the West to earn his bread, and long before he was chosen President he used to advise everybody to move to that region as a cure for all diseases that could befall the human family.

As soon as he reached the Executive Mansion, which we used to call the White House, President Greeley organized an army of 200,000 men, and proceeded to drive the entire population of the seaboard cities westward at the point of the bayonet. The utmost violence was used. Those who resisted were shot down, and their dead bodies were carried off to a national factory which the President had established for making some kind of fantastical fertilizer. All the large cities of the east were depopulated, and the towns were entirely empty. The army swept before it millions of men, women and children, until the vast plains west of Kansas were reached, when the pursuit stopped and the army was drawn up in a continuous line, with orders to shoot any one who attempted to visit the east. Of course hundreds of thousands of these poor creatures perished from starvation. This seemed to frighten President Greeley and he sent a message to Congress recommending that seven thousand volumes of his book entitled, "What I know About Farming," should be voted for the relief of the starving sufferers. This was done, and farming implements and seeds were supplied, and then the millions of wretched outcasts made an effort to till the ground. Of the result of this I will speak further on.

In the meantime the President was doing infinite harm to the country in another way.

His handwriting was so fearfully and wonderfully bad that no living man could read it. And so he sent his first annual message to Congress—the document was devoted wholly to the tariff and agriculture—a sentence appeared which subsequently was ascertained to be "Large cultivation of rutabaga and beans in the only hope of the American nation, I am sure." The printer not being able to interpret this, put it in the following form, in which it went to the world: "The Czar of Russia could not keep clean if he washed himself with the whole Atlantic ocean a day!" This perversion of the message was immediately telegraphed to Russia by the Russian Minister, and the Czar was so indignant that he immediately declared war. Just at this time President Greeley undertook to write a letter to Prince Bismark upon the subject of the potato rot, and after giving his views at great length, he concluded that if the Emperor William said that subsoil plowing was not good for light soils, or that guano was better than bone dust, he was "a liar, a villain and a slave!" Of course the Emperor also immediately declared war, and became an ally of Russia and England, against which latter country Mr. Greeley had actually begun hostilities already, because the Queen, in her speech from the throne, declared the Tribune's advocacy of a tariff on pig iron incendiary, and calculated to disturb the peace of nations.

Unhappily this was not the full measure of our disasters. The President had sent to the Emperor of Austria a copy of his book, "What I know," etc., with his autograph upon a fly leaf. The Emperor mistook the signature for a caricature of the Austrian eagle, and he readily joined in the war against the United States, while France was provoked to the same act by the fact that when the French Mintster came to call upon Mr. Greeley to present his credentials, the President, who was writing an editorial at the time, not comprehending the French language, mistook the embassador for a beggar, and, without looking up, handed him a quarter and an order for a clean shirt, and said to him, "Go West, young man—go West!" So all these nations joined in making war upon the United States. They swooped down upon our coasts and landed without opposition, for those exposed portions of our unhappy country were absolutely deserted.

The President was afraid to call the army away from Kansas at first, for fear the outraged people upon the plains would come east in spite of him. But at last he did summon the army to his aid, and it moved to meet the enemy. It was to late. Before the troops reached Cincinnati the enemy had seized Washington, and the country east of Ohio, and had hung the President, the Cabinet and every member of Congress. The army disbanded in alarm, and the invaders moved to the Far West, where they found the population dying or starving, because they had followed the advice of Greeley's book, to "try for our first crop to raise limes; and don't plant more than a bushel of quicklime in a hill!" Of course these wretched people were at the mercy of the enemy, who—to his credit be it said—treated them kindly, fed them and brought them back to their old homes. You know what followed—how Prince Frederick William of Prussia ascended the American throne, and the other humiliations that ensued. It was a fearful blow at Republicanism—a blow from which it can never recover. It made us who were freemen, a nation of slaves. It was all the result of our blind confidence in a misguided old man, who thought himself a philosopher, but who was actually a fool. May heaven preserve you, my children, from the remorse I feel when I remember that I voted for that bucolic old editor.

—For the benefit of all the postmasters at the railway stations an exchange says: We suggest to those persons who are in the habit of mailing their letters at the trains, that they take a little pains to go to their post-office instead for the next six months. The salaries of the offices are to be regulated by the number of stamps cancelled during the coming six months. The route agents do not recive any benefit from letters mailed on their cars, but whatever adds to the Postmasters now, puts money in their pockets hereafter.

—A man in Barnet, Vermont, boasts of having read the New Testament through sixty five times within ten years.

THOMAS CARLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS,

1323 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAND.
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM. . . . . JAS. B. ZAHM.

ZAHM & SON,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES

Usually Kept In a Country Store.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS!

STORE ON MAIN STREET,

Next Door to the Post Office,

June 10, 1869. EBENSBURG, PA.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calfskin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, April 28, 1869.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM.

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

Nos. 150 and 152 Linton Street,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cain Chairs,
Bedsteads,	Wood Seat Chairs,
Washstands,	Kitchen Furniture,
Sideboards,	Bed Lounges,
Chamber Sets,	Mattresses,
Parlor Sets,	Tete-a-Tetes,
Wardrobes,	Extension Tables,
Book Cases,	Dining Tables,
Lounges,	Cupboards.

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and Chairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.
Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

Andrew Moses,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS.

Rifles, Double and Single Barrel.

Shot Guns, Revolvers, Ammunition.

Sporting Goods, Rifle Barrels, Locks, Mountings, Gun Materials, &c. Send for a Price List, dd ress J. H. JOHNSTON, *Great Western Gun Works*, 129 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ N. B. many Carbines, Rifles and Revolvers bought or traded for.
Pittsburgh, June 17, 1871.-6m.

1871. Fall Trade. 1871.

I am now prepared to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE.
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS &c,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES.
NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES.

And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to

Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,

all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron,
at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS
now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.
FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!
TO CASH CUSTOMERS!
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shoe Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,

such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pear Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LANE BROTHERS,

SUCCESSORS TO

B. WOLFF, JR., & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE!

At the old well known stand,

Cor. Liberty & Sixth (late St. Clair) Sts.

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Are now receiving a full assortment of Hardware for the Fall and winter trade. Our recent fire having destroyed all our former stock, we are enabled to offer an

ENTIRE NEW LINE OF GOODS,

FOUGHT AT PRESENT PRICES, and which we are prepared to sell at the **lowest possible rates.** Special attention called to our Large Variety of

House Builders' Hardware,
Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Tools,
Agricultural Implements,
House Furnishing Goods,
Table and Pocket Cutlery,
Meat Cutters, Sleigh Bells, &c.

Liberal arrangements made with Peddlers, and parties having orders for goods in our line. Our wholesale Catologue mailed to all Dealers desiring it. Send for one! [aug.10,-2m.]

Animal Teaching.

We have all witnessed in our time, says Land and Water, the astonishing performance of certain animals, birds, and fishes which were trained for the purpose of exhibition; but the majority of these, though they served to prove the possibility of a higher training and a more useful one, yet in themselves they exhibited a lamentable amount of waste power.

Long years before the American Rarey's name was heard as a "horse tamer," a secret existed, as a family heirloom, among a sect of the O'Sullivans in the south of Ireland. This family was known as "The Whisperers," and they possessed the power of rendering as quiet as a lamb the most stubborn and unmanageable horse that ever existed. Whether they did anything more to the horse than breathe into his nostrils, we know not; but by doing this and by kind soothing, and other ways known to themselves they effected their purpose and retained fame. Putting the question of drugs, or other stimulants, or other fascinating means aside, and coming to the point of pure and unadulterated domestication and teaching, perhaps there was not one person in modern times achieved so much success in animal teaching as S. Bissett. This man was an humble shoemaker. He was born in Scotland in 1721, but he afterward removed to London, where he married a woman who brought him some property; then turning broker, he accumulated money until the year 1759, when his attention was turned to the training and teaching of animals, birds and fishes. He was led to this new study on reading an account of a remarkable horse-show at a fair at St. Germains. Bissett bought a horse and dog, and succeeded beyond his expectations in teaching them to perform various feats. He next purchased two monkeys, which he taught to dance and tumble on a rope, and one would hold a candle in one paw and turn the barrel organ with the other, while his companion danced. He next taught three cats to do many wonderful things, to sit before music-books, and squall notes pitched to different keys. He advertised a "Cat's Opera" in the Haymarket, and successfully carried out his programme, the cats accurately fulfilling all their parts. He pocketed some thousands by these performances. He next taught a leveret, and several other species of birds, to spell the name of any person in company, and to distinguish the hour of the day or night. Six turkey cocks were next rendered amenable to a country dance, and, after six months' teaching, he trained a turtle to fetch and carry like a dog, and, having chalked the floor and blackened its claws, he made it trace out the name of any given person in the company.

One of the good things in Artemus Ward's book is a serio-comic conversation which puzzled a female teacher in a steamboat cabin. We quote:

"Pardon me, madame, but do you know that glorious sunlight in Greece is constitutional—that is to say, if early be the dream of youth when they are so—and you know, I presume, that George Washington when young never told a lie—that is, Greece—in the blue skies, I mean. You understand me, of course?"

"Do I understand you to say that George Washington went to Greece in his youth?" she asked. "I think that I do not perfectly understand you."

"I was about to remark," says he, "that so far as Greece was concerned he was more so." "More so of what?" inquired the lady, still more perplexed.

"More so with regard to it viewed morally. Because the Ægean is a sea—a blue sea, which might, if not under those circumstances—in parallel instances—very truthfully though; but before breakfast, always before the morning meal. You agree with me I hope?"

And Artemus smiled and bowed politely.

How People Spoil Good Locals.—The Charlottesville *Chronicle* tells the story thusly: "Salmon was discharged from custody instead of being hung, cheating us directly out of a first class local of two columns. Then a man going down Main street had his horse frightened and instead of letting him run and break the buggy all to pieces and cripple himself, he stopped him before he even got under good headway. And another gentleman, one of our first citizens, riding a fine horse on one of the chief thoroughfares of the town yesterday, undertook to make him pass a little pile of rubbish that was burning in the street. The horse refused to go and backed to the pavement, where a number of little boys and girls were playing.—Now, this man, instead of spurring the horse and making him kick two or three of the little girls and boys over, as any spirited man should have done, he jumped down and led the horse without letting him kick a single one. How is the local columns of a paper to be sustained as long as this state of things exists?"

A correspondent of the Albany Journal tells the following big story about what two of his friends said they saw one day: "They saw a wasp riding on a green worm one and a half inches long. How far they had ridden they did not know, but after they saw him they watched him until he had ridden twenty-five feet. Occasionally the worm would stop, lie motionless as though he was dead, when the wasp, after a little, would spur him up, and then the worm would go on. The wasp kept the worm in as direct a course as he could. After a while the worm stopped and the wasp dismounted and ran quickly and removed a little stone or piece of ground about two inches from where the worm lay, and then seizing the worm by the head, drew it into the hole. Presently the wasp came out, put on the gravel top over the hole, covered the stone over, and seemed to be ready to fly, when they killed him and dug down about two inches and took out the worm, which was dead."

—The Green Bay Advocate tells the following story about lightning, and "hopes nobody will spoil it:" A woman sitting under a tree on Astor heights was struck by lightning and hurled through the air 14 miles to her home, still retaining hold of a basket on her arm. She was not injured.

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of **Consumption**, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing **Coughs**, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome **Influenza** and painful **Bronchitis**, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.

Every year increases the popularity of this valuable Hair Preparation; which is due to merit alone. We can assure our old patrons that it is kept fully up to its high standard; and it is the only reliable and perfected preparation for restoring GRAY OR FADED HAIR to its youthful color, making it soft, lustrous, and silken. The scalp, by its use, becomes white and clean. It removes all eruptions and dandruff, and, by its tonic properties, prevents the hair from falling out, as it stimulates and nourishes the hair-glands. By its use, the hair grows thicker and stronger. In baldness, it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, and will create a new growth, except in extreme old age. It is the most economical HAIR DRESSING ever used, as it requires fewer applications, and gives the hair a splendid, glossy appearance. A. A. Hayes, M.D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."
Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.
Price One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye
FOR THE WHISKERS.

As our Renewer in many cases requires too long a time, and too much care, to restore gray or faded Whiskers, we have prepared this dye, in *one preparation*; which will quickly and effectually accomplish this result. It is easily applied, and produces a color which will neither rub nor wash off. Sold by all Druggists. Price Fifty Cents.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO.,
NASHUA, N.H.

NATURE'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR OF LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE OF SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric,—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headache, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for *NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE*, and take no other.
☞ Send two three cent stamps to PROCTER BROTHERS for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500 to any person.
☞ For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Druggists, &c., Ebensburg, Pa. [June 3, '71.-ly.]

LLOYD & CO., Bankers,
EBENSBURG, PA.

Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States and a general Banking business transacted

W. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.

Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. an31.

Wm. McKnight, Jr.,

DEALER IN

RAILWAY ENGINEERS'

—AND—

MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,

SOLE AGENT FOR

Eagle Steam Hydraulic Packing,

Huntoon Steam Governor,

Thurston's Excelsior Anti-Friction Metal,

Costing 20 per cent. less than other Metals.

STANDARD LUBRICATING

PLUMBAGO,

Galena Lubricating Oils,

For Light and Heavy Machinery.

COAL AND RAILWAY CARS!

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

NO. 99 WATER STREET,

[7-1.-3m.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

EBENSBURG
FOUNDRY!

J. A. SHOEMAKER,

Manufacturer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

THRESHING MACHINES,
HORSE POWERS,
WIND MILLS;
PLOWS AND PLOW POINTS,
SHOVEL PLOWS,
CULTIVATORS;

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES

OF EVERY DESIGN AND PRICE;

Church, School and Dinner BELLS;

CAST IRON FENCING,

KETTLES, AND CAST HOLLOW WARE

of every description, &c., &c.

ALL WORK WARRANTED!!

☞ Special attention paid to the repairing of all kinds of Stoves, Farming Utensils, &c.
All orders promptly attended to. Old metal, grain, etc., taken in exchange for work.
Ebensburg, July 1, 1871.-3m.

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT.

COOKING STOVES,
HEATING STOVES.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE.

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.
The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.
All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;
CIGARS AND TOBACCOS,
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

JOHN MALIPHANT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fresh Fish, Oysters, Vegetables, Fruits, &c.

No. 93 Market Street,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Western Fish, at.....5c. to 10c. per lb.
Fresh Shad, at.....10c. per lb,
or 25c. apiece, or four for $1.00.
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per bbl., at.....$14.00
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per half bbl., at.....6.75
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per quarter, at.....3.75
Extra No. 2 Mackerel, per kit, at.....2.00
He also keeps on hand all kinds of Vegetables, Fresh Butter, etc., which he receives daily.
☞ Will visit Ebensburg, Carrolltown and Loretto each week during the season.
May 27, 1871.-tf.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER,

Altoona, Pa.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST

Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUNN, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa.
October 17, 1867.-6m.

W. W. JAMISON, M. D.,
Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.,

Tenders his professional services to such of the citizens of the above place and vicinity as may require medical aid. [April 21.-ly.]

AN ENIGMA.

A Maryland Negro Eats Melted Lead, Handles with Bare Hands Red-Hot Iron, and Does Many Other Stunning Feats.

EASTON, Talbot county, Md., Aug. 1871.—Business recently called me to the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to the point from which I write, the county seat of Talbot county. While there I heard from several gentlemen of prominence the story of a negro blacksmith, who lived in adjoining county, and whom fire had no effect whatever. The story was so incredible that I gave it little heed, although it came from most reliable sources, and was related to me by gentlemen of the highest standing in the community for honor and integrity. A day or two after I first heard of this remarkable negro, Mr. T. R Robson, editor of the Eastern Star, called at my room, and stated that the negro was in town, and that the physicians were going to make an examination of him at the office of Dr. P. Stack, and invited me to witness the operations, which I very gladly did. Mr. Robson and myself went at once to Dr. Stack's office, where were assembled Drs. Anderson, Goldsborough and Osmond of Easton; Mr. J. A. Johnson, editor of the *Journal* at Easton; Mr. A. A. Pancoast, and Mr. J. C. Henry, all prominent citizens of Talbot county.

A brisk fire of anthracite coal was burning in a common coal stove, and an iron shovel was placed in the stove and heated to a red heat. When all was ready the negro pulled off his boots and placed the shovel upon the soles of his feet, and kept it there until the shovel became black. His feet were then examined by the physicians, but no burns could be found, and all declared that no evidences of a heated substance having come in contact with them were visible.

The shovel was again heated red hot, and from the stove, and handed to him. He then ran out his tongue as far as he could and laid the heated shovel upon it, licking the iron until it became cooled. The physicians examined his tongue, but could find nothing to indicate that he had been in the least affected by the heated substance he had been handling. After the performances with the lead he deliberately put his hand into the stove, in which was a very hot fire, and therefrom a handful of hot coals and placed them about the room to the gentlemen present, keeping them in his hands some time. Not the slightest evidence of a burn was visible upon his hand after he threw the coals back into the stove.

After he had concluded his performances in Dr. Stack's office I caught an opportunity to converse with him. I found him very ignorant, not able to read or write, and in all respects an unadulterated negro.

His name is Nathan C ker, and he is about fifty-eight years of age. He was born in the town of Hillsborough, Caroline county, Md., and was the slave of Henry L. Seth, of that place, by whom he was sold to Josiah Emory. In relation to his ability to handle fire, and how he first became aware of it, he said: "Boss, when I was about fifteen years old, old Massa Emory hired me out to a lawyer whose name was Perry. He treated me badly and did not give me much to eat. I shied around the kitchen one day and when the cook left I took a dipped my hand into the dinner pot and pulled out a red-hot dumpling. The boiling water did not burn and I could eat the hot dumpling without winking; so after that I often got my dinner that way. I then got the hot fat off the boiling water and drank it. I drink my coffee while it is boiling, and it does not give me half as much pain as it does to drink a glass of cold water. I always likes it just as hot as I can get it." I then interrogated him as to the effect heated substances had upon his flesh, and asked when he handled them with his hands if he did not suffer more than when he took them inwardly, to which he replied: "No, boss. I often take my iron out of the fire with my hand when red hot, but it don't burn. Since I was a little boy I have never been afraid to handle fire." He then stated that often when by himself he would pick up red-hot iron because his lungs were not handy, and that he never felt any discomfort from it. He felt no more harm in so handling fire than stones.

This man should be seen and examined by scientific men, and the causes and effects of his remarkable performances duly investigated; for it is certain that his power to handle fire does exist in a remarkable degree, and that, too, without the aid of anything save what nature has bestowed.

How few Pick Out a Good Hoss.—First.—Let the color be a sorrel, a roan, a red, a gray, a white, a black, a blue, a green, a chestnut, a brown, a dapple, a spotted, a cream, a buckskin, or some other good color.

Second.—Examine his ears; see that he has got tew ears, and pound a tin pan close to him to find out whether his hearing is good. All hosses are dumb, but a deaf and dumb hoss are not desirable.

Third.—Look well to his eyes; see that he has got a pupil in his eyes, and not be blind a one neither. Hosses with tew large pupils in their eyes are near-sighted, and kant see oats, and have to wear green goggles, and green goggles makes a hoss look too much like a trak peddler.

Fourth.—Feel uv hiz neck with the inside uv your right hand, and see that the spinal column iz well fatted and runs the whole length uv him from fore to aft, a hoss without a good phat spinal column from fore to aft, ain't worth (speaking sudden) sich worth a cuss.

Five.—Put your hand on hiz breast, (this is allowable in case uv a quadruped) and see if his heart kan beat 70; squeeze his hind legs to see if he is well muscled; lift up his four feet and see if there is enny frogs in them; frogs keep a hosses feet cool and sweet, just as they do a well, or a spring uv water.

Six.—Run your hand along the dividing ridge ov hiz boddy from the top or hiz withers to the commencement of his tail (dossil vertibra) and pinch him ax you go along to see if he knows how to kick.

Seven.—Hook him tew a wagon that rattles, drive him up to an Irishman and his hod, meet a rag merchant with double-bitted strung across the top ov hiz cart; let an express train pass him at 45 miles to the hour when he is sweatty heave a buffalo-robe over him to keep oph the cold; ride him with an umbrel highsted and learn his opinion ov these things.

These are a few simple things to be looked at in buying a good family hoss; there is a grate many uther things to be looked at (at your leisure) after you hav bought him, such a grate meuny wicked words to repeat over (awlso at your leisure)

Good horses are scarse, and good men that deal in any kind ov hosses, are scarse.